The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,918.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion............ 8 As. per Line.

[illegible]

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 22nd September 1877.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, and on TUESDAY the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 811 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander E. C. Russell, on THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadavie Bay, Vingorla, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. James, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th September 1877, at 3 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 140 H. P., Commande J. James, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September 1877, a 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer TESE, 1,137 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th September.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 270	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S. S. ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., on the 10th Nov. 1877.

A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.

Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BEST REFINED KEROSINE OIL.
KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILLS.
AMERICAN STEP LADDERS, SCALES and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

UNITED SERVICE REFRESHMENT AND BILLIARD ROOMS,

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.

THE PROPRIETOR of the abovenamed Establishment begs to notify that the same is from THIS DAY OPEN.

It is entirely under European Management, and the Culinary Department is under the supervision of an experienced European Cook.

The SPIRITS and WINES are of the best brands, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality.

The ROOMS have been fitted with entirely new furniture and are lofty and well situated.

The BILLIARD TABLE is by a first class London Maker.

TIFFINS, DINNERS, and BREAKFASTS at a moment' notice.

BOARDERS and LODGERS received on favourable terms.

The Proprietor hopes that residents as well as travellers will give his Establishment their kind support and he guarantees that nothing on his part will be wanting to satisfy all customers.

F. BALLIG, Proprietor

Bombay, 23rd July 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	14th Sept.
(s) INDUS	3470	600	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(s) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p. m.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Ccaptain.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

TEA EMPORIUM,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co., (wholesale and retail) Tea Merchants, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their highly appreciated teas of the current year's Spring Crop of some of the best Tea Plantations in the Kangra Valley. The attention of the shipping in the Harbour is also requested.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters ex Bells—

H S S & Co —197 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room in Meadow Street, No. 26.

A variety of sundry articles consisting of glass, crockery and plated ware, argand lamps, table and chamber candlesticks, breakfast and toilet sets mahogany dressing and looking glasses, pictures, boots and shoes, blackwood furniture, bedsteads, chairs, round, pier, dressing and other tables, cradle, &c.

At 1 o'clock P. M. in Share Bazaar.

By order of Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Woonwalla and on account and risk of Mr Dadabhoy Hormusjee Bilimoria.

2 Shares of New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 2527 and 2534.

TERMS CASH.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Parell Road (known as Lall Baugh), also at Lower Colaba, and "Frere Lodge" at Kirkee.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction by the instruction of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, the following valuable landed properties, in three lots, on three different occasions, namely, lot No. 1, on the 29th of September next, at the premises; lot No. 2 on the 6th of October next, at the premises; and lot No. 3 on the 13th of October next at the Auctioneers' rooms, No. 28, Apollo Street,

Lot No. 1.

On SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1877, at 4 p.m., at the premises.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalows, messuages and buildings thereon, and with the private road leading from Parell Road, to Lall Baugh house, situate on the east side of Parell Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 52,700 square yards or thereabouts, and commonly known as "Lall Baugh," and which said piece of land is bounded on the east by a lane dividing the said piece of land from the property of Byee Motiibai, widow of Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia, and Byee Manockbai, widow of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, on the west partly by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., C.S.I. and partly by a private road leading from the public highway to the "Lall Baugh" house, on the north partly by the property of the said Byee Motlibai and Byee Manockbai and partly by the said private road, and on the south by a lane leading from the public highway to the village of Sewree, which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of enam ground adjoining Lot No. 1, situate on the east side of Parell Road, containing by admeasurement 44,771-3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the bungalow, messuage, and buildings standing thereon, which said hereditaments and premises are bounded on the east partly by the said private road and partly by the property of the said Byee Manockbai and Byee Motlibai, on the west partly by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, partly by chawls or buildings belonging to Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, Esq., partly by the compound of the Parell Fire Temple and partly by the compound of Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary, on the north by the property of the said Byee Manockbai and Byee Motlibai, and on the south by the said private road leading to "Lall Baugh" house dividing the first mentioned property from the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19.

Lot No. 2.

On SATURDAY, the 6th October 1877, at 4 p. m., at the premises.

All the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagees, and all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situated at Lower Colaba, on the east side of a public passage, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 73, containing by admeasurement 232 7-9 square yards, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Manockjee Dadabhoy, Esq., and Cawnjee Chuttoor, Esq., on the west and north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Mrs. Wise.

Lot No. 3.

On SATURDAY, the 13th October 1877, at 4 p. m., at the rooms of the Auctioneers, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

All the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagees of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the west side of a public road leading to Kirkee, in the district and sub-district of Havaley Zillah Poona, registered under No. 97, containing by admeasurement 8 acres and 28 goontas, with the messuage, tenement and bungalow standing thereon known by the name of "Frere Lodge," and bounded on the east partly by the public road leading to Kirkee, and partly by vacant ground, No. 96 belonging to Cassiram bin Kessowram Patell Seeraolay, on the west partly by the ground of Rajaram bin Nowrojee Patell Seeraolay and partly by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, on the north by the ground, No. 95, belonging to Syajee bin Godjee Patell Byrutt, and on the south by the ground No. 98 belonging to the said Syajee bin Godjee Patell Byrutt.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, Solicitors, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new batch of Delhi made fancy purdah and cotton carpets of sizes in variety.

Also splendid sets of Elkington's dinner, tea and coffee services, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot ......Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the Indian Railway and Travellers' Guide to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, on account of PATETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th September 1877.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR PADLOCKS,

1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE.

IT HAVING COME TO OUR KNOWLEDGE that sundry parcels of spurious champagne bearing fraudulent imitations of our Brand on the Corks and Labels have been offered for sale in Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, and other places in India, we hereby beg to caution the Wine Trade and the Public generally against this fraud. We also give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against all persons forging or counterfeiting our Trade Marks, or dealing in spurious Wine falsely purporting to be our growth.

MOET AND CHANDON,
Epernay, (France).

July, 1877.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have REMOVED to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS AND OFFICES,
17, St. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes' Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also

CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosine or Candles.

CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.

. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Offices,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BORDEAUX.		
St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	„ 15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	„ 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	„ 24½	do.
Cantemerle	„ 31	do.
WHITE BORDEAUX.		
Grave	Rs. 15	per doz Qts.
Do. No. 1	„ 19	do.
Do. Superior	„ 21½	do.
HOCKS.		
Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	„ 19	do.
Scharlachberg	„ 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	„ 32	do.
Rauenthal	„ 3¼	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	„ 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	„ 41	do.
Marcobrunner	„ 44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	„ 45	do.
Steinberg	„ 48	do.
BRANDIES.		
Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	„ 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	„ 38½	do.
VERMOUTH.		
Premiere qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 8	do. Pts.
CHAMPAGNE,		
H. Piper & Co	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	„ 41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly [illegible] effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

☞ CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration
Liver Complaints
Palpitation of the Heart
Dizziness
Noises in the Head and Ears
Loss of Energy and Appetite
Hypochondria
Female Complaints
General Debility
Indigestion
Flatulence
Incapacity for Study or Business
Sick Headache
Lassitude

Shortness of Breath
Trembling of the Hands and Limbs
Impaired Nutrition
Mental and Physical Depression
Consumption (in its first Stages Only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory
Nervous Fancies
Impoverished Blood
Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Direction for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

Sole Wholesale Agents.

For Bombay Presidency		D. S. Kemp & Co.,	Bombay.
Bengal	„	R. Scott, Thompson & Co.,	Calcutta.
„	„	Stanistreet & Co.	„
„	„	Bathgate & Co.	„
„	„	J. Corfield & Co.	„
Madras	„	Barrie & Co.	Madras.
		Wholesale Agents.	
For Rangoon		E. Gillon & Co.	Lahore.
Ceylon	„	J. Maitland & Co.	Colombo.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—For the future Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE can only be procured from the above, who will supply on liberal terms.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ADDRESS WANTED—Mr. WILLIAM INGRAM, Permanent Way Inspector, is requested to send his ADDRESS to Mr. BRISTOW, Gungawaram, The Nizam's State Railway.

STRAYED, from Volunteers Parade Ground, on Thursday Morning, a small WHITE BITCH, short black tail and closely cropped ears. Any one returning her to 11, Elphinstone Circle, will greatly oblige the Owner. Name "Jacky."

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

BASS'S PALE ALE (Bull-dog Brand)—A fresh consignment has arrived, Rs. 5-8-0 qts.; 3-12-0 pints. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

POONA SEASON 1877.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have much pleasure in drawing attention to the large and varied stock now on view at their Poona Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT

Of the business has recently been largely extended to meet the rapidly increasing demands upon it, and is under the constant supervision of a thoroughly competent Pharmaceutist of many years experience in the first class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the Purity and Quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical and Scientific instruments are procured from Arnold, Coxeter, Cassella, and other leading London makers, for whom the Company are the appointed Agents in this Presidency.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT

Offers a selection unequalled by any House in this Presidency.

SHERRIES and PORTS selected by the Company's Continental Agents; BRANDIES from the Co.'s Cognac Agency; the Company's special imports of CLARETS, HOCKS, MOSELLES, &c.; CHAMPAGNES from Giesler, Perrier, Jouet and the Company's Reims Agency, coupled with the Company's general supplies of LIQUEURS, ALES, and STOUT of every description, are so widely and well-known as to render commendation unnecessary.

THE PROVISION AND STORE DEPARTMENT

Is replete with fresh supplies from the first English and Continental Houses of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Poultry, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables, Pates, Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Bon Bons, Chocolates and other Table and Household Requisites, all imported by the Suez Canal.

The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates in this department are lower than articles of the same high class description can be imported direct from England independent of the convenience of ensuring fresh articles from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the extensive purchasing powers of the Company being the explanation, "*Each article is guaranteed.*"

THE JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED DEPARTMENT

Offers a selection which for variety, taste, and workmanship has never before been attempted in Western India.

The stock is entirely new and has been selected specially for the Poona Season. Accessions to the stock are received by each Overland Mail, and this, combined with the large sale, enables the Company to offer the prettiest and most novel designs at all periods of the year, an advantage which is obvious.

THE FANCY DEPARTMENT

Including Dressing Bags and Cases, Writing, Despatch and Tourists' Cases, Travelling and Carriage Bags, Japanese Curiosities, Albums, Parian Statuary, Glass and Porcelain Vases, Fans, and the numerous other elegancies for which the Company is so well known, offers an extent of selection which will vie with many of the collections to be met with in the principal European cities.

THE GENTLEMEN'S HAT, HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Meets with special attention from the Manager of the Establishment, whose lengthened experience of this branch will be a sufficient guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met by supplies of Goods "new, well assorted, and adapted for a first class trade."

THE DEPARTMENT FOR LAMPS, GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE,

BATHS AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES

Has been considerably extended, and now commands a selection never before presented in Poona. The brilliance and exquisite finish of the Glass and Crockery-ware is unsurpassable, and the artistic workmanship displayed in the manufacture of the Kerosine Lamps, such as to command approval.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

Comprises Writing Appliances of every description and a large variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table or personal use, also the largest stock of Artists' Materials in Western India; the former are of Messrs. De La Rue and Company's manufacture, and the latter are imported in weekly consignments from Messrs. Winsor and Newton, for whom the Company are the sole appointed Agents in this Presidency. A large selection of the cheap editions of the works of the most illustrious authors of the present and preceding generation is always on hand in this Department.

The attention of the Secretaries of Regimental and Station Clubs, Schools, &c., is solicited to

THE DEPARTMENT FOR GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT,

Which comprehends Golf, Cricket, Racket, Felting, Croquet, Fishing and Billiard requisites of every description and a large assortment of Sporting Ammunition.

The Company solicit special attention to this Department, as the various articles are manufactured to meet the requirements of the Indian climate by Messrs. Jas. Lillywhite and Company, Jefferies and Malings, and other eminent Firms. The lengthened experience which the Company have acquired of the particular manufacture of goods necessary for this climate, combined with the practical knowledge of the above well known Houses, enables them to offer articles at prices little over English rates and of a kind which no other House can pretend to compete with.

A large assortment of British Games and Sports suitable for Soldiers' Libraries and Reading Rooms always in stock.

THE SADDLERY DEPARTMENT

Consists of every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear, and a large assortment of Driving, Riding, Hunting and Dog Whips, many of them very handsome and admirably adapted for presentation purposes.

The large increase of business which has resulted from the adoption of the present system of conducting the business, leads the management to anticipate that this further effort to meet the requirements of the Company's Poona constituents will result in a still further extension of the liberal patronage at present accorded.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

Byculla, 20th July 1877.

WANTED.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SPINNING MASTER, either European or a Native of India, on a moderate salary.

Applications will be received up to the 10th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The New Colaba Co., Limited, Bruce Lane, 1st Sept 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following SUPERIOR SHERRIES :—

MONTILLA ....Rs. 25 per dozen.

SOLERA.............................. „ 23 „

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWN of the Undersigned :—

AUSTRIAN CLARET in cases of 1 doz. qts. at Rs. 9-8 per doz.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH „ „ 1 „ „ 13-8 „

M. MONDOLFO & Co.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 1st Sept. 1877.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,

24, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

	Per Doz. Qtr.	2 Doz. Pts.
ROEDERER'S Champagne	Rs. 56	Rs. 58 0
HAMILTON & GRIEVE'S Champagne	50	51 0
ASHBURNER'S Champagne	38	40 0
AMIOT'S Carte Blanche Champagne	28	30 0
AMIOT'S Carte d'Or Champagne	32	34 0

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

LONDON CLUB SHERRY	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
VERY FINE OLD PORT	„ 24	„
BEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	„ 25	„
CLARETS. From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—		
Les Canons	Rs. 18	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„
HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 24	„
Ruedesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„
CHAMPAGNE. Theoph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugène Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 40	„
Do. do.	„ 22-8	„ Pts.
BEER.		
Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 3	per doz. Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	„ 4-8	„ Qts.
Do. do.	„ 2-12	„ Pts.
BRANDY.		
. Stars FROMY and ROGER'S Cognac	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.

Cash payments will carry a discount of 5 per cent.; special terms to Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Stores.

5 cases or less and 10 per cent. on orders for 6 cases or more.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

DR. ARCHER FARR'S

LIME-JUICE AND PEPSINE,

AN ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE AND TONIC CONTAINING BOTH THE ACID SOLVENT AND DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATURAL SECRETION OF THE STOMACH, FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, SPASMS, SCURVY AND GOUT.

Cash	12 ans.	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 7-8 per bottle.
Credit	14 „	2-0	3-8	8-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD, in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,(
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works :—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine James (throat irritation).

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay :
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of brown thorough-bred Waler geldings, 6 and 7 years old, 14-3 high, stylish movers, broken to single and double harness—one a broken Cavalry charger—Rs. 1,300.

A chesnut Waler gelding, 7 years, 15-3 high, well broken to saddle, and perfectly quiet to ride, up to any weight, Rs. 800.

A large bay Arab horse, 5 years, 15 hands, well broken to single and double harness, rides well and would make a good charger, Rs 550.

A very handsome and well-bred grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-1½ high, a splendid stepper, perfect in single harness, has also carried a lady, Rs. 400.

A grey Arab galloway, 5 years old, 14 hands, very showy, makes a good lady's horse, Rs. 350.

A very powerful fleabitten grey Arab horse, 7 years, 15 hands, very fast in harness, suitable for either brougham or dogcart, Rs. 500.

A chesnut Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2½, well broken to harness and rides well, Rs. 550.

A handsome pair of dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, perfectly broken to harness, go fast, and steady, and well suited for a lady's driving, Rs. 900.

A chesnut stud-bred colt, 5 years, 14-3, exceedingly good tempered, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, Rs 4 0.

A strong and powerful grey Cabool horse, 7 years, 14 hands, goes well in harness, and suitable for brougham or shigram, Rs. 200.

A chesnut Australian brougham horse, 15 1, a good working horse, Rs 150.

A grey Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1 high, broken to single harness, and rides well, Rs 350.

A stylish and high set English built mail phaeton, in excellent order, Rs, 500.

A Cee-spring buggy, nearly new, Rs. 400.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Belgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 25th July 1877.

NOTICES.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN INTENDING TO SUBSCRIBE to the above Fund are requested to PAY their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

THOMAS BLANEY,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
MAHOMED ALI ROGAY,
RAGONATH NARAYEN KHOTE,
Honorary Secretaries.

August 18, 1877.

TEA DEPOT,

32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also best Manilla Cigars and Cheroots in boxes of hundred each. Per Box, Rs. 5-8.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

WILL OPEN SHORTLY,
"TEMPLE BAR,"
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT,
RAMPART ROW.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD SALOONS,

(Opposite the Municipal Office).

FRESHLY DECORATED AND ENLARGED.
NEW FIRST CLASS TABLES.
Pool every Evening at 9 o'clock.
COLD SUPPERS.
WINES AND LIQUORS OF FIRST QUALITY.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

MR. ANUNDRAO POOTLAJEE begs to notify for the information of the Public that he has got a large STOCK of DRY GRASS or HAY of a Superior sort stacked both at ELPHINSTONE BUNDER and BYCULLA near and opposite to the Victoria Gardens on Sonabae's ground, and wishes to dispose it off at a reasonable rate.

For further particulars please apply to him at his residence opposite to Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy's, Girgaum, between the hours of 6 and 10 a. m., and after that at the places abovementioned.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held on the 29th August, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per share was declared. Dividend Warrants may be had on application to the Managers.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Managers.

7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st September 1877.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES consisting of [illegible] Bells, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chisels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Argand Lamps, Planes, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Shearing Machine, Rope, Scrap Steel, Brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.

Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, on account of the PATETI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treacher's Building), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 15th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th August, 1877.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Lately vacated by S. Rose & Co.)

BEG to notify that they have received direct from Vienna, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, the same consists of :—

Fancy made Walking Morning Coats.
Dress and Frock Coats with Silk Lining.
Fancy Trowsers and Waistcoats of superfine Cashmere, &c.
Black Cloth, Cashmere and Linen Suits.
Linen White Handkerchiefs.
Boys' Cashmere and Linen Suits.

The very best quality, newest fashion, and finish.

These Goods have been selected personally by Mr. GREENBLATT with great care and taste, and he is confident that they are suitable for India. They are cut and made in Vienna; the finish is much superior to any that can be found in India.

S. G. & Co. have engaged in Vienna, the services of an experienced Cutter, who, in case the clothing requiring any alteration, will attend to the same at once.

N. B.—The prices are very moderate. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
10, Meadow Street.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions :—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32' by 22'
Do. Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	29' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	....
Double Pole	20' by 16'

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14'
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	....
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his Manufactory in Old Emaum Dara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

BUSINESS continues extremely dull and inanimate in all branches of our trade.

Reuter's telegram of yesterday from London quotes Consols at 95½, French Rentes at 105⅞, neither shewing any change.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday last indicates a decrease of Rs £500,000 in the Reserve of Notes and of £100,000 in Bullion, while Bills Discounted have increased by £1,100,000. The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities has fallen to 42 9-16 per cent. The rate of Discount on 6 months' sight Bills has advanced to 3 per cent.

The London Coffee Market is described as steady at previous quotations. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged.

Reuter advises the Home market for Linseed and Rapeseed as firm; the only change noticeable in quotations is an advance of 6d. to 1s. in Calcutta Rapeseed. There is no alteration in the Home prices of Indian Wheat.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday, according to Reuter, was steady, and sales are reported of 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Prices of Bombay Cotton in some instances show a decline of 1-16d, per lb., while the quotation of 6 3-16d. per New Orleans is 1-16d. per lb. higher than the last received. Yesterday's New York telegrams quotes Middling Uplands, ready, at the unchanged price of 11 cents.; Futures, December shipment on the other hand, have advanced ⅛ cent. to 10 13-16 per lb.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester is described as dull.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has declined for 4 and 4½ per cents, which are quoted 81¼, and 81½ per cent. respectively; 5½ per cents. continue unchanged at 88¼ per cent.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 54½d. per ounce. This week's Southampton steamer brings £410,000 worth of Silver for Bombay, the shipments for Calcutta being of the value of £60,000. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is given at 1s. 8⅝d. per Rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE here opened pretty firmly at our quotations. The lower rates for Mercantile Paper were named by one Bank only. The amount of business transacted has been very small even for Mail day, by which time firms are generally supposed to have well nigh completed their Exchange transactions. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand ......1s. 8 15-16d. per Rupee.
Do. at 3 months' sight.1s. 9 1-16d. „
Do. „ 6 „ ...1s. 9¼d. „
Credits, „ 3 „ „ ...1s. 9 3-16d. to 1s. 9¼d. „
Do. „ 6 „ „ ...1s. 9⅜d. to 1s. 9 7-16d. „
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 9 5-16d. „

On Calcutta there has also been little enough doing, a few transactions in demand Bills comprising the extent of the business reported. We quote Bills on demand at 3 annas per cent. premium, and at 60 days' sight 14 annas per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues extremely depressed, and in the present position of the market it is almost impossible to give correct quotations, especially for Fours, of which a large amount could with difficulty be sold here. We quote: Four 93 to 93¼, Four-and-a-half 94, and Five-and a-half per cents. at 101 per cent.

SHARES.—We have no change to report in the prices of Bank or Land Companies' shares. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' scrip, the following alterations are observable the shares of most of these Companies being steady at former prices; a decline of Rs. 5 in Nursey and Rs. 15 per share in Colabas, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 25 in Soonderdass, and Rs. 30 per share in Prince of Wales.

COTTON.—We have not heard to-day of any transactions having taken place. Quotations are unchanged.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—We have no change to report in either. We quote: Linseed Rs. 7 1 to Rs. 7-2, Rapeseed Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 per cwt, and best White Wheat at Rs. 39 to Rs. 40 per candy.

PIECE GOODS.—The market continues very quiet and no enquiry has yet sprung up for cloths in first hands, though it is expected that there will be more or less before many weeks are over.

COALS.—No fresh business has been advised: there are still some cargoes for resale in the market.

FREIGHTS—There is yet no steamer on the berth for Liverpool. The rates of freight by P. and O. S. N. Co. continue unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	685
National Bank of India	10,000	50	all	8 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	660

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	900
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	[illegible]	150	all	4 p. s.	95
Mazagon Land	1,700	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	625
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	8,000	1,400	all	0 do.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	1025
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,440
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	96
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	1,500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,125
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	265
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	855
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p s*	1,005 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	685
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,075
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,205
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,250
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,070
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	950
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,030
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,215
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p s*	940
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	950
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	390
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1 350
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,365
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	290
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	970
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	1000
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	790
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,230
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	930
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,003
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	995
Vistria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	750

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. c.	278xd.
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130·14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	...	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	910
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	400
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	445
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	200
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	9[illegible]0
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	--	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	350
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	465
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	380
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	6 do	400 xd
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½p.s	1,945
[illegible] Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	390	36 p. s.	290 xd
[illegible]bar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	7[illegible]
[illegible]echanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
[illegible] and Co.	1,900	500	all	11 p. ct	500
Vegas Patent Slip Co	8,000	250	all	6 p.	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 1st September, 1877.

Open 1,288¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	81,722	0	0
Merchandize	4,58 452	0	0
Telegraph	1,570	0	0
Municipal Trains	432	8	0
Total Rs.	5,42,176	8	0
Corresponding week last year open 1288¼ Miles ......Total Rs.	1,98,210	13	2
Increase	3,4 ,965	10	10

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th September 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·731
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	3 6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	78·4
General Direction of wind	WNW, WSW, W, SSE, WNW NW, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	152
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·61
„ „ „ year	56·51

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship REMINGTON, 999 tons, Captain R. Munro, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool (May 30), with a cargo of tons, 1,282 coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col. Laughton, Mr. W. L. Mckenzie, Mr. Momun Gangjee, and fifty-four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Burmah (s)	Smith	Bussorah, Aug 22.
	Remington	Munro	Liverpool, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Mangrove	Pearse	Calcutta.
	Chrysolite	Stewart	Moulmein.
	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	Southampton.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Ship Fanny Tucker, to Calcutta.
Ship Lady Melville, to Moulmein.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels	Commanders	From
3	C. of Baltimore(s)	Collin	Bombay, Aug 26.
	Timsah(s)	Corkery	Madras, Aug 29.
	Nellie ( )	Jeffels	Madras, Aug 29.
	Zante (s)	[illegible]hilston	Carwar, Aug 23.
	J. C. Stevenson (s)	Purvis	Shields, June 23.
	Mecca (s)	Allen	Moulmein, Aug 28.
	Palm (s)	Gibb	Bombay, Aug 24.
	Airlie	Raeburn	Adelaide.
	Sir H. Lawrence	Coplaw	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels		
3	Trafalgar(s)	....	....
	Oxfordshire	....	....
	Tenasserim	....	....
	Roselle	....	....
	Colonel Fytche	....	....

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is a list of passengers per S S Indus, which sailed from Calcutta on the 5th inst:—

For Madras.—Rev S B Taylor, Mr J Meredith, Rev C H A Dall.
For Galle.—Hon Spankie and Miss Spankie.
For Bombay.—Mr and Mrs J Charles Gill.
For Melbourne—Mrs A C Thorne and 3 children, and Mr H W Turner.
For Southampton.—Mrs F Galloway and child, Capt Campbell's 3 children, Mr and Mrs R Wilson and 3 infants, Mr and Mrs W Craik and child, Mrs M Hamer, Mr E Healey, Mr and Mrs J C Stark, Capt and Mr A R Wilkinson and infants, Mrs Dooner, Mr Harcourt, Mrs C Nedham, Mr J H Senior, Mr W H Cross, Mrs Keighly and 3 children, Mrs Harris and child, Mrs Ewan A Jack and 3 children.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By James C Steven—Ship (showed N S R J.) at Channel Buoy.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels		From
3	Chyebassa (s)	....	Pondicherry.
4	Flamingo (s)	... ...	Calcutta.
	Saint Osyth (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels		Destination
4	Darien (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—4 cases oilmanstore, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 200 bundles hoop iron C Rustomjee Sethna.
European s—28 bars iron, Megjee Oomersee.
Mangrove s—118 bars round iron, Ebrahim Abdool Currim.

FROM LONDON.

Scottish Chief—8 cases oilmanstore and 1 case cutlery, Heptoola Ahamudally, 13 bales printing paper, The Times of India.
Palm s—25 cases brandy, P Nowrojee.
Mongolia s—27 cas s beer, Bombay Cooperative Society.
Venetia s—2 cases lustre beads, Merwanjee and Co: 20 cases cod-liver oil, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 40 bales straw boards, S S Narrelwalla; 500 faggots Swedish steel, Khimjee Jewa.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—26 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Venetia s—61 bales hemp, Vullubdass Nursee; 251 bales wool, Nursee Kutow; 55½ cwts mustard seed, Hurryvulubdass Nurotumdass.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—1 box gold bars, value Rs 141,300, The Agra Bank; 3 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 1 box gold bars, value Rs 102,000, The French Bank; 3 cases awls. Hajee Atta Woola; 6 cwts, E teeth, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 16 cwts E teeth, Viram Treeckmany; 2½ cwts E teeth, Abdoolrehe an Woosman; 15½ cwts E teeth, Allibhoy Mahomedjee; 4½ cwts E teeth, Shuruff Durvesh; 5 cwts E teeth, Askurn Khengar.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

340-77—Pestonjee R—Hurjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett and another vs Mottibai—J C Cama.

LONG CAUSE.

15-77—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Abdool Rahiman Moosharee—Shamrao Pandoorung.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

12-77—Craigie, L and O—The Hon'ble J Marriott, &c. vs Shree Lallmonjee Maharaj and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.

317-77—Bearn and C—Cassibai vs Vithuldass Muncharam and—Mr Turner.

419-77—Mr Turner—Narayen Hurry and another vs Peeroo Mahomed—Macfarlane and Gilbert.

236-75 Mr M M Wunshi—Bhai Chandbai vs Ebrahim Oomer and others—Khunderao M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Connor, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England

SEPTEMBER 7.

Adams, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on sick leave, from Poona.
Findlay, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 4.

Collins, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, from leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Hill, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Johnstone, Major, Madras 33rd Regt, on leave, to England.
Sutin, Vet Surg, Madras R A, on sick leave, to England.
Curtis, Major, Madras 2nd Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
Boyd, Vet Surg, Bengal C Bgde R H A, on sick leave, to England.
Adams, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on sick leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 5.)

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to be Magistrate of the 1st Class:—

Mr W H Welsh, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District of Salem. Lieut R C E Wilson, 60th Rifles, Taluq Relief Officer, Gooty, in the District of Bellary, as a temporary measure.

Mr R F Chisholm Consulting Architect, to officiate as Superintendent of the School of Industrial Arts till further orders, without prejudice to his other duties.

Lt Col F H Tyrell, Government Agent at Chepauk, privilege leave for three months.

Mr E L Pears to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate South Arcot, and to officiate as Special Assistant, temporarily, for famine duty.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A C Tute to the Trichinopoly district for famine duty.

Mr P O'Ratigan, Executive Engineer, is granted furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

Major P Montgomerie, R E, Executive Engineer and District Engineer of Salem, to act as Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch.

Major Pennycuick, R E, Executive Engineer, to be district Engineer, Salem.

Mr G Welch, Executive Engineer, to the Godavery District.

Major J W Hindle, Executive Engineer, is posted to Kurnool as District Engineer, vice Mr Goodchap.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service:—

Lieut Col John Frederick Stoddard, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £4 6 5s, capitalized value of annuity £6,008.

Captain W G Cumming, R E, Executive Engineer, is permitted to proceed to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, one month and four days.

The following promotions are made:—

To be Majors, having completed twenty years service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps—Captains F H Thompson and G Randell.

Lieut R C Sherard, 44th foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 13th N I is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

Saturday .... Sept. 8

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Monday .... Sept. 17

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Friday .... Sept. 21

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... 14th, 8h. 59·2m. p. m.
Full Moon .... 22nd, 8h. 26·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter .... 30th, 11h. 11·5m. a. m.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sept.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	8	......	5 48	6 8	11 42 m ...	5 29 m 5 56 a
Sun.	9	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 48	6 7	0 6 m 0 18 a	6 9 m 6 32 a
Mon.	10	......	5 48	6 6	0 49 m 0 52 a	6 51 m 7 10 a
Tues.	11	......	5 48	6 5	1 32 m 1 27 a	7 32 m 7 48 a
Wed.	12	The English Mail expected.	5 48	6 4	2 17 m 1 58 a	8 11 m 8 27 a
Th.	13	......	5 49	6 3	3 8 m 2 31 a	8 55 m 9 11 a
Fri.	14	Holyrood Day	5 49	6 2	4 6 m 11 a	9 46 m 10 6 a

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SUPPLEMENTARY SWEEP 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SUPPLEMENTARY SWEEP, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of this Sweep, which closes at noon on the 12th September 1877, begs to inform him that, owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, Sept. 5, 1877.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

DRILLS for the ENSUING WEEK will be as follows:—

THE FORT.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY } 6·0 A.M. | MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY } 5-15 P.M.

BYCULLA.
TUESDAY, SATURDAY } 6·0 A.M. | WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY } 5-30 P.M.

MAZAGON.
WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY } 6·0 A.M. | TUESDAY, THURSDAY } 5-30 P.M.

MALABAR HILL.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY } 6-30 A.M.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant.
7th September, 1877.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FAIR PLAY writes to us—"With reference to what your Indore correspondent says in his letter of the 29th August, published in your paper of the 1st September, I hear on the best authority that Indore did play in the Polo match between Mhow and Indore with their best team, and that it is all nonsense about three of their best players being away; on the contrary, in place of an Indorite they were benefited by the valuable services of an officer from Goonah, whose play I hear was infinitely superior to that of any of the Indore team."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ROSKELL—September 3rd, at Penang, Nicholas Roskell, R. N. R., Commander P. & O. S. S. Hindostan.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURR—August 31st, at Bangalore, the wife of J. Burr, D. P. W., Bangalore, of a son.
DICKSON—September 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Dickson, Esq., of a daughter.
IRVINE—August 31st, at Cuddalore, the wife of Octavius Butler Irvine, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.
MILLER—August 29th, at Calicut, the wife of S. A. Miller, Wynaad, of a daughter.
PERRY—August 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of C. H. Perry, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.
WESTON—August 29th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Capt. Weston, 40th Regt. N. I., of son.

DEATHS.

PERRY—September 1st, at Calcutta, Mrs. R. S. Perry, the beloved wife of C. H Perry, Esq., aged 26.
TAYLOR—From cholera, at Narsaraowpett, Kistna District, Alice Beatrice, the daughter of Supt. J. W. and Mrs. Taylor, aged 2 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

THE death of M. Thiers has lost to France one of her greatest men. It is questionable whether France will be worse off for the circumstance than any nation would be that had lost one of its foremost intellectual characters. There may, indeed, be some who see in the event an index that, by the additional power it will throw into the hands of Marshal MacMahon, France will be permitted to continue in peace and prosperity a few years longer. M. Thiers was nominated President of the Republic at a time when the spirits of the nation were in a ferment, but beyond restraining the impulsive feelings of the men under him, who would have hurried on France into another war with Germany before she had recovered any of the strength adequate to make such a task successful, and beyond being an eloquent speaker as well as cogent writer, and the negotiator of peace proposals in 1871 with Bismarck, he cannot be said to have done much really valuable work for his country. He has certainly filled many valuable posts. When he was a disappointed lawyer, and had obtained a reputation by writing political articles in the *Constitutionnel*, and done other literary work, such as publishing his history of the French Revolution, he was made an Under Secretary of State under the Lafitte administration. In quick succession he was made the Deputy for Aix, Minister of the Interior, and Minister for Commerce and Public Works. In 1836 we find him President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; the latter office he held again in 1840 It was about this time that M. Thiers' statesmanship first promised to involve France in serious trouble. He wanted to disintegrate the Turkish Empire by making Mehemet Ali independent in Egypt. This policy was strongly opposed by Lord Palmerston, who announced, in other words, that he would "chuck" Mehemet Ali the dreams of conquest and independence which had been stirred within him by his conduct of Syrian affairs. The English Minister succeeded in rousing a Coalition against the French Government among the nations of Europe, and the result of it was that King Louis Philippe was very glad to get out of the position by requesting Thiers to resign, which the historian-statesman did at once. Thiers in his retirement set about writing his famous history of the "Consulate and the Empire," in which he flattered Louis Napoleon to such an extent that a large number of tolerably sane Frenchmen were infected with a belief in the divinity of Napoleon. Thiers in this way did much to strengthen the restoration of the Empire while it lasted but the event at the same time resulted, if not absolutely in political ruin to himself as a Republican, at all events in diminishing his power in the nation, for he was banished during the *coup d'etat* of 1851. This punishment filled him with a bitterness which he never forgot. When he was permitted to return to the arena of French politics, he criticised the foreign policy of the Emperor with asperity. He accused it, during the Austrian-Prussian war, of neglecting its *prestige* among foreign nations, and it is the belief of many that Napoleon was hurried into the Franco-German war which ended in disaster for him and the Empire by the speeches of the galled old man. After the war, he did all he could to get peace restored, and his exertions in this matter procured him his election to the National Assembly, in which he was chosen to be the head of the Provisional Government. In 1873 he felt it his duty to resign this high office, and Marshal MacMahon, the head of the army, came into power. Since that time, the world has not heard much of anything great that was done by Thiers. The Republican party continued to look up to him as their natural leader, and the most conspicuous incident of recent times caused by that relationship took place during a debate in the National Assembly after MacMahon's *coup d'etat*. The Party of Order were boasting what they had done to save the country from anarchy, when a speaker rose, and, pointing impressively to the grey-haired statesman, shouted, "*Voici, le liberator du territoire!*"—a sentiment which thrilled the Assembly, and for the moment transformed Thiers into the hero of the scene, and made it plain that among the most thorough-going Republicans he was still regarded as the saviour of France after she had been dragged into ruin by the Empire. This same feeling is, now that the statesman is dead, likely to lead to some unfortunate disputes. We think that Marshal MacMahon could without loss of dignity have given M. Thiers a national burial. Himself suspected by some of a desire to usurp personal power, and by others of secretly favouring the Empire, he might with great advantage to himself, by conciliating the extreme Republicans, have permitted the French Government to recognise Thiers' death as a national loss. It would appear, however, that because Madame Thiers has claimed the right of arranging the funeral *cortége* of her husband, and desired the presence at his funeral of the Republican members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, MacMahon's Government, as such, has declined to participate in the proceeding. This unfortunate squabble over the grave of a man who has been long and honourably connected with the politics of France, and who is admitted to have done a most useful service to the nation by the terms of peace he secured when it was at the mercy of Germany, will do much to embitter the already embittered party feelings now prevalent in France. Gambetta, the coming man of the Republican party, is still too young and too little trusted to be given the leadership, so that in the meantime the death of M. Thiers has actually augmented MacMahon's personal power; but the Republican party will not readily forget this present quarrel with the Government, which may lead to such disagreeable events among political parties as will yet compel the President to draw the sword to keep his Government and influence alive.

Two years ago, the Government of India nominated a Special Commission for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on the arsenals and cognate establishments scattered over India. The object in view was to establish these more in accordance with the improved communications, and also to concentrate the war stores and reduce expenditure. That it was time this should be done could not be questioned, for though something of the sort had been effected as far back as 1861, great room for improvement still existed. With a network of railways gradually overspreading India, and changing the direction and nature of communications, a corresponding change in the sites of our bases of supplies, and a concentration of those which had only their *raison d'être* in a pre-existing state of things, became year by year more necessary. The Commission had, we must admit, a difficult task to perform, for it involved travelling over every part of India and Burmah, inspecting every arsenal and depôt, and then determining the changes to be recommended for the consideration of the Government of India. What all these were we have not been able to ascertain fully, and doubtless Government is using a wise discretion in not revealing them; but one which affects the Bombay Presidency has come to our knowledge, and as it does not meet with unqualified approval, we deem it right, in Government's interests more than any other's, that it should be criticised, the more so that it concerns the defence of our Western Frontier. For many years past, the basis of ordnance supplies in Sind has been Hydrabad, where, in the first year of our occupation, a fort was utilized to store them. In those days no doubt the main object was to secure them from a *coup de main*, and, the fort being ready at hand, served every purpose, for it was secure, and possessed in addition the advantage of being only three miles from our line of communication through Sind by the river Indus. Since then, however, these conditions have become altered. In the first place, the river communication, as far as Kotree, has been superseded by the railway from Kurrachee to that place; the extension of the line at an early date as far as Sukkur will do away with the remaining portion; and, lastly, there is the retention of an arsenal at Hydrabad involved stores being sent there for storage, with an extra rail journey back to Kurrachee, whenever required for issue to the garrison there. It was therefore clearly foreseen that one of the recommendations of the Special Commission would be the abolition of the Hydrabad arsenal, and the establishment of one at Kurrachee in lieu of the depôt hitherto maintained there. With the recommendation, which has met with the approval of the Government of India, we cannot cavil, for it was dictated by common sense, but we cannot express the same approval of the manner in which the substitution of one arsenal for another is to take place. The depôt at Kurrachee, which is now to be converted into one, is situated within a stone's throw of a very large bazaar, cut off from the infantry barracks on the one hand, and distant some two miles from either of the railway stations on the other. Its site furnishes but one more of the many exemplifications of the way in which make-shifts enter into our military arrangements. Originally, the force which first occupied Kurrachee was encamped close by, and, camp-fashion, the artillery and ordnance stores occupied the right flank. The protection of powder and shot necessitated the erection of a small magazine, followed soon after by a few sheds for stores, and in the fashion of the old story of "the house that Jack built," one thing after the other was added both to depôt and bazaar, till at last the curious sight was seen of a magazine and depôt of warlike and combustible stores in close proximity to one of the most densely populated portions of Kurrachee, and cut off in a great measure from the major portion of the garrison. It was certainly expected that on the abolition of the Hydrabad arsenal, advantage would be taken to establish the new one in a better site; but, strange to say, so far from this being the case, it appears that orders have been issued to retain the present ground and as the buildings are not sufficient to store the articles, a small space on which the magazine is situated is to be enclosed for the purpose of furnishing the required space and forming an entrenched position in the event of an outbreak It is with this proposal that we purpose now dealing, in the hope that Government will not finally commit itself to carrying out in their integrity the proposals of the Special Commission.

Besides the disadvantages of the site as above exposed, there are other points which [illegible] the entrenchment and arsenal there. The story of Cawnpore is surely sufficiently imprinted in the memories of old Indians to make them beware of running any chance of repeating the story of a misplaced entrenchment. We cannot forget that the loss of Wheeler's garrison was caused by his having failed to secure a post on the line of communication, and that had he at once resolutely determined to hold the magazine by the riverside instead of pitchforking his people in close proximity to bazaars, we should never have heard of the tragedy of Cawnpore. But this is just what it is now proposed to do at Kurrachee, with the further mistake that the arsenal will be totally dependent for a supply of water on what can be stored in small tanks. A withdrawal of the garrison into this entrenchment would involve the sacrifice of magnificent infantry barracks, of the reservoirs belonging to the proposed water-works, and, most important of all, an abandonment of the line of railway with its extensive and costly workshops. Surely we are not out of order if we call on Government to reflect on what it is doing. The interests involved warrant an appeal to it in the hope that before money is squandered uselessly, the question may be reconsidered. It cannot be said that there is no other site available without incurring great expense in the erection of buildings. We unhesitatingly say that there are better sites, and, moreover, we insist that by exercising a little *political thrift*—to coin an expression—it will be possible to establish an arsenal on one of these with no more expense than what Government will incur in carrying out a bad scheme. The best site is close to the railway workshops, and so evident is this, that it was recommended to Government some time ago by high authority, but without avail, we regret to say. Placed there, we maintain a grasp on our railway line and on our communication with the harbour, we keep up a hold on the range of barracks, and lastly but not least, we can avail ourselves of the stock of machinery for the manufacture of carriages repairs of arms and other arsenal purposes. We would do well in this matter to take a hint from what the French have done of late years. Nothing was more marvellous than the way in which Gambetta, in 1870, improvised war material at Paris and in the provinces. Fortunately a record of this has been left us in a work by a director of one of the French railways, who shows that but for the aid given by railway workshops it would have been impossible for the defence of Paris to have been maintained so long or for the provincial armies to be provided with artillery. "Workshops," says this writer, "must always keep their machinery up to the "standard of the day; arsenals, on the contrary, "cannot all do this except at a ruinous expense "to Government. They cannot always be working in peace time, and in war time they rarely "can suffice for the wants of armies in the field. "Workshops are never at a standstill (*ne chôme* "*pas*) and keep up establishments which are easily expanded and contracted—only a few of the "largest arsenals of the kingdom can do this." The French have profited by the lesson they learnt in 1870 1871. Many small arsenals have been abolished, and railway workshops furnish the State with a great deal of war material at much less expense than was the case under the old *régime*. Let us do the same. An Indian arsenal for want of proper machinery is at best but a dry skeleton; attach it to railway workshops, and we at once give it blood, flesh, and muscle. We bring into play, under proper supervision, the immense resources they possess in splendid machinery, in experienced engineers, intelligent English foremen and good native workmen, and *we shall then cease to hear of such farces as axle tree boxes made out of iron cut by a common hand saw at the rate of one a month.* Let a beginning of the new system be initiated at Kurrachee: let the rich Municipalities of that town and of Hydrabad purchase the present depôt and arsenal buildings, renting them afterwards as godowns to merchants, and with the money realised by the sale let plain store-houses be erected near the railway workshops, and magazines in the hills close by. We shall, by pursuing this course, secure the reservoirs of the water-works and the railway communications with the harbour, maintain a grasp on the barracks and workshops, and last but not least set an example of political thrift, which may be profitably followed in other parts of India.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 17.

IT is unfortunate that the official records of our trade should be so utterly out of agreement with the experience of business men and the reports from most representative industries, since the discrepancy misleads all statesmen and politicians, and thus checks any disposition that might otherwise exist to take steps for improving matters. Take Lancashire for example. The last Board of Trade returns recorded a great increase in the export of all descriptions of cotton manufactures, and while this increase was of exceptional amount, yet it was only one of a series. Progression is, in fact, the rule, not the exception, in the cotton export trade, and hence one who drew all his conclusions as to the condition of the industry from this one feature might naturally suppose that it was highly prosperous. Above all, might this be assumed as to the state of the trade with India. It is always growing, as if the market were inexhaustible and invariably lucrative. Of an increase last month in piece goods, amounting to 77 millions yards exported, no less than one half is credited to India alone. Yet contemporaneously with this we have almost a general outcry from Lancashire that the trade is so unprofitable as to require the immediate adoption of short time if it is to be saved from utter ruin. One picture before me, written by a Preston manufacturer, is so evidently drawn from life, and so consistent with other things I hear, that I cannot resist alluding to it. The writer says that employers continue to work on at diminished profits and positive loss, rather than incur greater loss, and the dispersion of their hands by closing their mills. This continuance of over-production causes the market to be still further depressed, and a deadlock ensues. The only remedy for this is a curtailment of production by a general resort to short time, and this is what we are coming to. The Eastern markets are continuously oversupplied and are glutted with goods. The last report from Shanghai states that the stock of cloth was about one and a quarter million pieces in excess of that at the same period last year. With famine in North China, renewed famine in India, war in Turkey, political uncertainties in France and throughout Europe, depression and riots in America, and an annual increase in the revenue from drink at home, how, it is added, can the enormous production of the Lancashire mills be cleared off? When warehouses are glutted with goods, so that there is no room for cotton, when banking accounts are overdrawn, when agents cease to make advances and sales are forced at a sacrifice, when merchants hold aloof, when orders are few and have to be run after, when big millowners as well as little ones all harp on the same string and say "there is nothing but loss attending the trade," the advent of short time must be regarded as a certainty. The colours of this gloomy sketch are laid on pretty thick, but I do not know that there is much exaggeration. The difficulty lies in reconciling these statements, which are corroborated directly as well as indirectly by many circumstances, such as the numerous failures and private liquidations going on, with the constantly growing shipments of goods. The shipments explain the glut, but how could they ever have been made if the trade were unprofitable? I suppose consignments on speculation supply the clue to the mystery, and if that be the case, then undoubtedly the sooner we have short time or anything else that will stop such business the better. It was hoped the worst of this mischief had been extinguished by the failure of the Collies, but two years of dull trade have stimulated it again. Manufacturers must work to save the stoppage of their mills, and if they cannot get a market here must make one for themselves somewhere else. If these assumptions are correct, what will really bring matters to a crisis and stop over-production will be dear money, which would sweep away any slight chance of profit, make bankers timid about advancing, and cut short the credits of manufacturers who have no business to manufacture at all, as whatever capital they had has long disappeared, and they exist solely on loans. No other remedy will be effectual. All attempts to combine in restricting production have hitherto failed from the impossibility of reconciling so many discordant interests, now more irreconcileable than ever since the extension of the joint stock company mania in Lancashire to cotton spinning; and I do not expect future efforts at combination will be any more successful.

As illustrating the state of Lancashire trade which has led to such a general demand for reduced production, a failure has been announced which has attracted more notice than any for some time. It is that of the firm of Eccles Shorrock, Brothers and Co., spinners and [illegible], Over Darwen, their liabilities being £105,000, which [illegible] among bankers, agents, and shippers. The reason why this suspension has excited notice is because it reveals a weakness hitherto unsuspected among the older and more respectable houses, and on that account, not only the Liverpool and Manchester markets but even the Stock Exchanges, were influenced by the news. If such a collapse happens with money at 2 per cent., what will be seen when money gets comparatively dear? The after reflection passed upon the occurrence at Manchester was, however, characteristic. In some quarters, it is stated, the stoppage of a large productive concern is viewed as a relief to the over-supplied market, great though the sympathy is with the firm that has succumbed. Fancy our welcoming big failures as a help towards reducing production, as if reduced production was not in itself evil enough in all conscience! If we go on knocking everything down as we are now doing, I should be glad to know what will become of our home market still left to us. It only remains to add, as explaining the failure of this firm, that they are alleged to have been large consignors to the East. Thus we have one more illustration of the point to which I have already alluded.

No change was made in the Bank rate of discount yesterday, although it was generally expected owing to the large drain of gold and the reduction in the Bank reserves. The Bank directors are generally supposed to be infallible, and therefore their decision had a very favourable effect on all the markets, but for my part I suspect their policy is hazardous in the extreme. The ground on which they are acting seems to be that because last autumn money was easy and the Bank reserve well maintained, therefore a similar result must happen this autumn. But they seem to forget that during the whole intervening twelve months the reserve has been steadily declining until now it is nearly six millions less than it was this time last year, so that the Bank will have to meet at least as heavy demands with greatly contracted means. This, too, is leaving altogether out of sight the contingency of unforeseen demands which may come at any moment from any quarter of the world, and which, under our present circumstances, would be difficult to confront successfully. Of course they may not occur, and this is what the directors are counting upon. Doubtless business is as dull as possible, and hence there is little of the usual demand for money, so that no banker feels the slightest pressure. In these cases the Bank of England is always rather slow to move.

The German Government is not at this moment selling silver, but as a little rally in price occurred yesterday, the sales may be resumed soon. In that case gold would again be withdrawn, as the German Mint is simply exchanging one metal for the other, and measures its sales of silver by the state of the market, just as it measures its purchases of gold by the wants of the coinage operations.

The discussion about our commercial treaties with Spain and other countries is still going on. The Bradford people are especially sore on the matter, and as if it was not bad enough, a blow has also just been administered to us by Switzerland: even the little Republic, whose whole revenue may be said to come from the gold of English tourists, gives us a kick. At their meeting on Wednesday, the Bradford Chamber of Commerce took into consideration both these cases, and sent letters to Lord Derby about them. The Spanish arrangement they criticise very severely, and express "annoyance" and irritation at this "arbitrary action": further they call his Lordship's attention to the "necessity of immediate action, as the contracts entered into on the faith of the continuance of the old duties are daily cancelled, or must be executed at a considerable loss to the British manufacturer, and the whole trade with Spain is thrown into confusion." Switzerland, however, is in some respects even worse than Spain. The President of the Chamber says: "It is my painful duty to inform you of an increase of import duties intended to be imposed by Switzerland, a country which has hitherto prided itself upon possessing one of the most liberal tariffs. The Federal Council has, on June 16, submitted to the Federal Assembly a revised scale of duties, in order, as it is stated, to raise an additional sum required for a more efficient military organisation. The declared intention is to add merely 1 per cent. to the present rates; but a comparison of the proposed with the old rates shows a very different result. The duties on grey wool tissues will be raised from 1 to 3½ per cent.; dyed and printed 1⅓ to 4, or 2⅔ to 6 per cent.; carpets 3⅓ to 6 per cent. The Council trusts that these estimates, which can be easily substantiated if submitted by Her Majesty's Government to that of the Swiss Federation, will suffice to show that though the intended additions to the present import duties might amount to no more than 1 per cent. when applied to costly and light French tissues, it would be from 3 to 4 per cent. on the value of the cheap and heavy worsteds and wools of Yorkshire, and thus become a very serious impediment to our trade." It would almost seem as if there were some fatality about our industrial and commercial relations just now coincident with the loudly declared tone of indifference to British interests assumed by many leading Liberals. Foreign nations, when they have to deal with a country avowedly caring little for these matters, will naturally think of their own interests first. Spain owes Germany nothing in the way of commerce, for, though the Germans impose a lower Customs duty on sherry than we do, there is no import worth speaking of; the natives have cheaper wines of their own. England is the only market worth naming for Spanish wines, yet England, after France, is the only country now punished by Spain with a hostile tariff. Perhaps the Dons think that at a pinch Germany may stand their friend politically, while England will not. England has abandoned one weak ally in the East and may abandon another in the West of Europe. There need be little or no connection between the two events, but can we wonder that foreigners, who think so much of military power and prestige, should keep such considerations in view when moulding their commercial policy?

I am sorry to say that the old attacks on Egyptian finance are reviving, the *Times*, as usual, making itself infamously conspicuous for misrepresentation. The ground-work for these is supplied by the payment in due course of the coupon on the Unified Debt last month, which was only scraped together after a good deal of difficulty, and partly by anticipating certain sales of grain. It was perhaps a mistake to do this, for the whole difference would have been covered by a deduction of ½ per cent, and the land holders were quite prepared for such a step this half year, knowing that it would probably be the most trying of the series. Had this been done, and no more been paid for interest on the Unified stock than was actually received within the six months (which was the intention of Mr. Goschen), the finances of Egypt would have been kept square and no fresh liability would have been incurred. Next half year would have paid *its* interest and something over. Nor would the market value of the stock have suffered, but the opposite; the feeling that debt, instead of always increasing was steadily being paid off, would have reassured all holders. Now, however, distrust has to a certain extent revived, for not only have sales of grain been hurried to raise the funds, thus impoverishing, so far, next half year; but a sum of £160,000 was borrowed by the Finance Minister from the Bank of Egypt, which will have to be repaid out of the revenues of the current period, thus depriving it of its legitimate product. The sum is not great; but all the financial troubles of Egypt have so clearly risen from the mischievous practice of usurious borrowing at short dates that even the slightest symptom of a resumption of the habit excites well founded alarm. There is therefore an excuse for the fault-finding which has revived, unfair though it be, and the circumstance should be a warning to the Khedive's counsellors. If at the end of the current year the revenue, without forcing, should only allow of a dividend of 2 per cent, instead of 3, then let 2 be declared. The honesty of the announcement would bring its own reward.

MUTINY OF TURKISH TROOPS AT KERBELA.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from the Political Resident at Bagdad, by telegram, of a mutiny of Turkish reserve troops at Kerbela. The Governor General of Bagdad and Commander-in Chief have gone there. A number of people are said to have been killed.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

H. E. THE VICEROY arrived at Bangalore at 8 a.m. on Thursday morning, all well, although much fatigued after his hard work at Madras. Conferences were held on Thursday with the Chief Commissioner, Commissioners of Divisions, and Officers of the Public Works Department, to settle the measures to be adopted in Mysore. A levee was to have taken place on Friday at five o'clock and reception in the evening H. E. the Viceroy will leave Bangalore, as arranged, on the night of the 9th.

THE BELLARY-HOOBLEE RAILWAY

Two important decisions of the Viceroy regarding the Bellary and Hooblee Railway have just been announced, the first regarding it as a relief work. The earthwork on that portion of the line which passes through the Madras Presidency, a length of about 50 miles, has already been completed with the approval of the Government of India, as a relief work. On that portion of [illegible] which passes through the Bombay districts and the Nizam's dominions, nothing has been done beyond survey operations and preparing the line, because there has been no need of large relief works in that part of the Bombay Presidency now. In the Madras Presidency there is great difficulty in providing remunerative relief works on any large scale for its population; the Viceroy, therefore, before leaving Poona, arranged with the Bombay Government for the employment of some of the distressed population of Madras on railway work in the Bombay Presidency, should the necessity arise. His Grace the Governor of Madras has gladly availed himself of this opening for the employment of his famine-stricken population living in the districts adjoining the Bombay Presidency. No time will be lost in drafting labourers to that work, 20 miles being ready for commencement. In Bombay arrangements had also been previously made with the Nizam's Government, and about 90 miles are ready. For the commencement of work in those dominions, officers have been sent to make all necessary arrangements for handing over the land to Major Jebb, the officer in charge of the survey. A second important decision regards this Railway as the future carrier of grain. It was under the consideration of Government whether transport of grain might not be facilitated by at once laying down rails along that portion of the line lying in the Madras Presidency, where the earthwork has been completed; but it has been found that the large number of waterways crossed by the Railway would involve very large expenditure in temporary bridges or diversions. Also the carriage of the permanent way materials would interfere somewhat with the present transport of grain. Moreover, no serious difficulty has as yet been experienced in the removal of grain as delivered at Bellary; and lastly, the employment of gangs of men for the removal of this grain is in itself a relief work, by profitably employing large numbers of the distressed population. The Viceroy, therefore, decides not to interfere with the existing arrangement unless greater difficulties in transport should occur hereafter.

A MUTINY WAIF?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DELHI GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hasten to ask you to give publicity to my strange and recent rencontre on the road from Jhansi to Calpee. I was halting for the day at that told ruined Bundeela stronghold, Chirgong, and in the cool of the morning was strolling about the place; suddenly, at the intersection of two streets, I came upon a palkee being carried round the corner I had just turned, and caught a momentary glimpse of a perfectly fair, plain, but pleasing-looking female with brown hair, and a slightly freckled face. "How very fair for a native," thought I, as I walked on dak bungalow-wards. The same afternoon, while lounging in the verandah, I was startled by a woman creeping up and whispering "Sahib! sahib!" On turning and asking her wants, she said, "I am the dhaie of Naseeban Begum, and she has been weeping ever since she saw you in the bazaar this morning." Astonished at this address, I asked what she meant, and then came out the following strange story, "Begum Sahib says, you are the first European she has seen since she was a child of five years of age; that her name was Lucy baba; that she recollects her father and mother; that her father wrote for another sahib; that one day, (she recollects it was her fifth birthday, and she wore a white frock and blue sash) she was playing in the back garden with her ayah, and her father and mother were sitting on the chabootra in front of the house, when there was suddenly a great *hallah* and she was dragged away by some strange natives; that as she was being carried away screaming she saw the bungalow burning; that she was kindly treated, and carried a long way to a place in the *dehat* called Barwar, and taken into the zenana of a zemindar, Mohammed Yakoob Khan; that she soon forgot her English customs and language and became a Moosalmanee; that ten years ago she married Sekandar Khan, and has four children; that she was happy and contented until this morning, when the sight of your face brought back the memory of her father and mother, and she wants to know if you can tell her anything about them."

Bewildered by this strange narrative, and more so, by the final request, I hardly knew what to say, and was collecting my thoughts, when I was further discomposed by the woman grasping my feet and imploring me to help her mistress, who was weeping at home. Suddenly rising she whispered, 'Sahib, I am watched,' and glided away in the now falling darkness. I saw her no more, nor could I learn anything about poor Lucy *baba*, further than that a large palkee dak had left Chirgong at midnight. Was Lucy a mutiny waif?

J. McGREGOR WATSON,
Planter.
Cawnpore, Sept 1.

THE CHARM OF NOVELTY.—Whatever may be said of the Charm of Novelty, it is only after a preparation has stood the test of extensive use for a number of years that one can accord to it unlimited confidence. For 77 years Messrs. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been extensively used all over the world, and abundant testimony is forthcoming as to its thorough efficiency in increasing the growth of the hair and producing a beautiful glossy appearance. The genuine Macassar Oil has in the bottle a glass stopper, and on the wrapper the signature A. Rowland & Sons, in red ink. Buy only Rowlands': sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazaar and storekeepers. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Ld., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DEESA, SEPT. 3.

DEESA is at last being favoured with rain. It came down in torrents on the night of the 1st inst., and still continues pouring. If it keeps on raining like this a few days more, and there is every appearance of it, we shall have no famine in the land. Prices of grain have fallen considerably, and four bunniahs, consequently, put an end to their existence this morning. These men had been storing up grain for months past, and used to meet every morning to pray that the rain might keep off! Having lost money by the fall in prices, they took an overdose of opium, and ended their mercenary lives. This fall of rain appears to be general, Pahlanpur, Putor, and other districts of Rajputana being equally favoured. The heaviness of the rain on the Ahmedabad road has delayed the arrival of letters here.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 4.

OUR supply of rain since Saturday last up to date amounts to 3 inches and 70 cents. The late sown crops are springing up vigorously, and as there is now a break in the weather, preparations are being made for the sowing of *jowaree*, so that it may be used as forage if it fails to yield grain on account of the lateness of the season. Grain is becoming cheaper daily, but hay is dear—about Rs. 16 per 1,000 bundles.

The companies of the 13th Regiment N. I. that were located in camp left Ahmedabad to-day for Malligaum. As the men marched out they were preceded by the excellent band of the 1st Grenadiers N. I., playing some of the good old English tunes, which, when once heard, can never be forgotten.

BOMBAY.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Tebe, Captain A. Sapranich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 6th instant.

GOVERNMENT have chartered the steamer Koina to convey some 12-ton guns to Kurrachee and return to Bombay with locomotive railway engines.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Government House at Gunnesh Khind on Friday, the 14th day of September.

MR. LALSHUNKER UMIASHUNKER TARWADI, Subordinate Judge, will deliver a lecture on "Early Marriage" at the Arya Sumaj, behind the house of the late Juggonath Sunkerset to-day, Saturday, at 6 p. m. precisely. The public are invited to attend.

MAJOR SETON, R. E., Executive Engineer, Poona, returned from Simla on Monday last. Captain J. M. Mccartney, R. E., who has been acting as Executive Engineer at Poona during Major Seton's absence, goes to Sholapore to act as Executive Engineer in a few days.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The 10th inst., the day peremptorily fixed for the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, happens to be a Hindoo holiday. Sir Charles Sargent, the presiding Judge, will therefore merely open the Sessions on that day and adjourn the Court immediately afterwards.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band of the 20th Regiment N. I., at the Polo Match to-day, at 5-30 p.m.:—

Quick March	The New Rifle	Martin.
Quadrille	La Grand Duchesse De Geroldstein	Strauss.
Valse	The Hussars	Hartmann.
Lancers	Trial by Jury	D'Albert.
Galop	Hit and Miss	Herve.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF SILVER AT H. M.'s MINT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Rama Bapoo, a servant of H M.'s Mint, Bombay, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having, on divers dates, within the last four months, committed theft of pieces of silver of the collective weight of 716 tolas, or thereabouts, the property of H. M.'s Mint. His Worship, after taking the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, formally committed the prisoner for trial at the approaching Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DEFAMATION WITH INTENT TO INJURE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Portuguese fitter in the employ of the G.I P Ry. Co., named Domingo Miranda was fined Rs. 100 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on being convicted of the following charge preferred against him by Dadabhoy Sorabjee, also a fitter belonging to the same company. The indictment stated that the defendant, "With intent to cause injury to Dadabhoy Sorabjee, did falsely charge the said Dadabhoy Sorabjee with having in his possession property suspected of being stolen, consisting of a quantity of files belonging to the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and that knowing there was no just or lawful ground for such charge against the said Dadabhoy Sorabjee."

THE s. s. ZULU.—A telegram was recently received announcing the loss of the Zulu, bound to Bombay, off the coast of Portugal, and doubts were expressed respecting the safety of the crew and of a number of passengers that were on board. These fears, however, have been removed by the arrival at Liverpool of thirteen of the crew of the vessel in the Pacific steamer Iberia, from South America. The Zulu (ss), it appears, left Cardiff at the latter end of July, coal laden, for Bombay, and had not been many days out when she went ashore during a fog near Peniche, on the Portuguese coast. The steamer had a crew of forty-three hands and eight passengers, and these safely reached the shore in four of the ship's boats. The coast where the steamer stranded is very dangerous, and the day after grounding she broke her back and went to pieces. The Zulu, which was owned by a company of Moguls in Bombay, was an iron steamer of 944 tons register, and was built at Sunderland in 1872.

RAIN IN THE DECCAN.—A telegram was received at Poona on Thursday which stated that seven inches of rain fell within seven hours along the whole of the way between Shahabad and Hyderabad (Deccan). Most of the line of the railway has been washed away, the force of the rain being very great. There has been also a good fall of rain at Sholapore and the neighbouring district. On Wednesday night it rained all night at Sholapore. On Tuesday and Wednesday there was rain at Mohol, Barsee, Decksal, and all along the line of railway to Kneirgaum. The people are becoming cheered by the improved prospects. In the immediate neighbourhood of Poona the rain seems to stop short. We much require a good fall of rain for the crops and to mitigate the heat. By a private letter from Ahulkote we learn that on the 3rd instant rain began to fall there, and about 7 inches have been registered up to yesterday's date. There is every appearance of more rain, yet prices are increasing every day.—*Deccan Herald.*

SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER AT HYDRABAD.—The reception prepared for Sir William Merewether on his arrival in Hydrabad on Wednesday last was, we hear, on a very grand scale. The preparations were made under the immediate direction of Colonel Dunsterville, the Collector, who invited the Meers, Sirdars, and people of distinction to meet the Commissioner in Sind on his arrival either at Gidu Bunder or at Kotree. As a mark of respect the majority crossed over to Kotree and greeted Sir William Merewether there on the arrival of the train. On Thursday a Grand Durbar was held when the Meers were admitted to a private audience, and immediately afterwards a public Durbar was held. In the evening the Collector, Colonel Dunsterville, entertained Sir William Merewether and a large number of friends to dinner. During the evening a magic lantern was exhibited in a large tent pitched for the occasion. Many of the principal persons present expressed their regret at the approaching departure of Sir William Merewether from Sind, as they considered that he had done a great deal for the province and always was anxious to promote the happiness of the people during the nine years he has been at the head of the administration in Sind. The whole of the proceedings on Thursday went off with great *eclat*, and when the time came to take a final farewell a good deal of fine sentiment was evinced by several of the guests. Sir William Merewether returned to Kurrachee on Saturday last by the ordinary train.—*Beacon*, Sept. 4.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—CRICKET.

A GAME is going to be played to-day between the "Gymkhana" and a "Naval" team; the representatives of the former are—

Cameron.
Moore.
Mull.
Oliver. J.
Rayner.
Chalmers.
Maule.
Macrae.
Oliver, N. R.
Stewart.
Young, W. Q.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

LOSS OF THE S. S. CHEOPS.

ON Wednesday, at the Fort Police Court, an investigation was opened before W. Webb, Esq., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain N. Stewart, of the P. and O. s. s. Assam, and the Hon. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the steamship Cheops, whilst under the command of Captain John L. Dryden, off Vingorla, on the 4th August last.

Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Little,) Acting Government solicitor, conducted the proceedings on behalf of Government; Mr. Mayhew, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Langley (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley,) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the captain and owners of the s. s. Cheops; and Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne), on behalf of the underwriters and owners of the cargo shipped by that vessel.

The examination of Captain John L. Dryden occupied the Court the whole of the day. As his statement could not be clearly heard by our reporter at the table lately set apart for reporters of the press, we are unable to publish it. Our reporter applied to his Worship to allow him to occupy the seat hitherto allotted him, but his request was no-complied with.

The investigation was resumed yesterday, when the examination of the captain continued, and after its conclusion the chief officer of that vessel was next examined. This occupied the Court the remainder of the day. The Court then adjourned to Tuesday next at noon.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p. m., Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

GRAND ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.

UMBALLA, SEPT. 7.

This Sweep closed at noon yesterday. 17,778 tickets were taken. Full particulars will be published later. The drawing occupied five hours. There will be divided amongst starters Rs. 8,290, and amongst drawers of horses entered, Rs. 4,990.

The first prize will be about .... Rs. 89,000
" " " .... " 44,700
" " " .... " 22,300

Ticket.	Name.	Residence.	Horse.
17,242	Good Templar	Calcutta	Silvio.
6,710	Little Herbert	Rangoon	Hidalgo.
7,286	Rose	Shahjehanpur	Swing.
1,752	D D.M. & D.M.	Scotland	Blair Athol.
3,000	W. A. Smith	Agra	Plunger.
12,739	Papa's Choice	Calcutta	Strachino.
1,402	Padre	Bombay	Glen Arthur
14,728	Farewell	Secunderabad	Morier.
9,586	One in Three	Calcutta	Chamant.
13,850	Stick in the Mud	Lahore	Ly Golightly
416	Sindoree	Akyab	Fontainebleau
6,343	Lanka	Colombo	Brown Prince.

NORTH vs. SOUTH.

POONA, SEPT 7.

In the return match, the South won by 19 runs. The best scores in the second innings of the South were, Calcecott 59, Trueman, 18; in the 2nd innings of the North, Harrison 36, Tennent 22.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

VICTORY BY EYOUB PASHA'S CORPS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Mehemet Ali Pasha telegraphs that the corps under the command of Eyoub Pasha, divided into two columns, has driven the Twelfth Russian Army Corps across the River Lom. The Russian loss in the battle was 3,000 men and the Turkish 900 men.

The garrison of Widdin has been reinforced.

THE FUNERAL OF M. THIERS.

PARIS, SEPT. 6.

Madame Thiers having claimed the right to arrange the funeral *cortége* of her late husband, and wishing for the presence of the Republican members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the French Government will not participate in the funeral, but will only pay military honours to the deceased.

SPEECH BY LORD DERBY.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

In a speech made by Lord Derby at Liverpool yesterday, he said, in reference to the Turco-Russian war, that the present time was not favourable for the intervention of third parties, but that when the time should arrive—and it was not perhaps far distant—England would not lose the opportunity.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

ROME, SEPT. 6.

His Holiness the Pope is in a very weak state, and his condition causes some anxiety.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, SEPT. 7.

The B. I. S N. Co.'s Steamer Almora, outward bound to Calcutta, &c. leaves here to-morrow (Saturday.)

LONDON, SEPT. 6, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollers .... 5d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Exchange on India................	1.8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ per cent. do.	81¾
5½ per cent. do.	88¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105⅝
Bar Silver..........................	54¼

The Bank of England Returns for the Week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..£10,800,000..... Dec £500,000
Bills Discounted ..£19,600,000..... Inc£1,100,000
Bullion ....£24,900,000..... Dec £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 42 9-16 per cent.

Arrival—Apelles.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H.	M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—			
Via Teheran (perfect)..	7th— 10 31 a.m.	1	17
" Turkey (do.)..	7th— nil.		
" Suez (do.)..	7th— 2 10 p.m.	0	50
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—			
Via Teheran (perfect)..	6th— 7 48 p.m.	1	37
" Turkey (do.)..	6th— nil.		
" Suez (do.)..	7th—11 49 a.m.	1	55
FROM AMERICA—			
Via Teheran (perfect.)..	5th— 5 25 p.m.		
Via Suez (do.)	nil.		
Via Amoor (do.)	nil.		
FROM CHINA—			
Via Singapore (perfect.)	7th— 5 15 p.m.	7	1
FROM AUSTRALIA—			
Via Singapore (perfect).	7th—12 16 p.m.	20	31

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta....	1	21	0	12
" Galle	25	37	25	37
" Kurrachee ..	2	22	0	2
" Madras	4	20	1	26

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 7TH SEPT., 10.6 P. M.

Mail Steamer Geelong, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 7.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., ther. 79, bar. 29.82 Fall of rain 1 inch 7 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather thick, wind S. W. 3 to 6 ther. 79, bar. 29.98. Rains qualls.

MANGALORE, 6.45 P.M.—Wind N, N. W., S. W. Fall of rain 2 inches 8 cents.

TUTICORIN 4 45 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., ther. 94, bar. 29.85.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M—Weather cloudy, wind W., S. W. light, ther. 82, bar 29.85. Fall of rain 51 cents.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

SEPT. 5.—For Madras, good rain is general in Nellore; good also in North Arcot, Kurnool, Bellary, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam, and Madras. For Bombay—good rain has fallen in various parts, but ceased in Guzerat, where enough has fallen for the present. For the North West—rain has fallen in Jhansi, Meerut, and Kumaon, but is urgently wanted in Bareilly. For the Central Provinces,—rain has fallen in Saugor and in the Upper Godaveri; prospects are favourable. For Central India—no rain. Heavy showers have fallen in Mysore and Hyderabad; near Shahabad, the country is one sheet of water.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand..........	1s. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 3 months' sight...	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Do. " 6 " " ...	1s. 9½d.	"
Credits " 3 " " ...	1s. 9 3-16d. to 1s. 9¼d.	"
Do. " 6 " " ...	1s. 9¾d. to 1s. 9 7-16d.	"
Documents " 3 " " ...	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9 5-16d.	"

MR. A. WINGATE, of Bombay, has been appointed third Famine Commissioner in Mysore.

RATHER an amusing instance of the way in which the affairs of the Municipality may be brought to a standstill in the present unreasonable interregnum has been brought to our notice. A tax-gatherer presented himself at a bungalow with his bills. "Where is your authority?" asked the lord and master; "there is no Municipality in existence." This unexpected question perplexed the tax-gatherer, and he had to confess that he did not know whence his authority was to come. In which case he got no taxes. Now, it is clear that if every ratepayer adopted the same procedure the Bombay Government would be compelled to take the responsibility upon itself of authorising the Town Councillors to continue their sittings. If a machine can't go without oil, neither can a Municipality without money—that is quite clear.

HERE is a strange feature of a Hindoo holiday. Yesterday people driving to Malabar Hill from Back Bay may have noticed a nearly naked Hindoo "standing" on his head, with one leg upright in the air and the other doubled back at the knee. This individual, who would in our opinion have made a good subject for the attentions of the police, remained in the same position nearly all day, and cried incessantly for alms. His head must have been in a singular state before he concluded his antipodean entertainment.

ONE more sign of the East taking light from the West occurs to us. Yesterday there was a fair at Walkeshwur, the roads to which were thronged with Hindoo men, women, and children, dressed in their gayest apparel. On Malabar Hill road, we observed a group gathered round a half-naked gentleman, who was squatting on the ground with three cards placed before him. He was endeavouring to induce the on-lookers to stake their money, and used some amusing enough patter; but they were all too cautious to venture anything on the famous three-card trick which has cost many a bumpkin his whole store of available cash at English fairs or races. They looked on wonderingly, and felt very much tempted to "spot the correct card," but so far as we could observe none of them fell into the snares of the tempter.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* thus writes of the late meeting held in the Town Hall:—"The speeches made at the public meeting held in Bombay to protest against the construction of the proposed railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere on the narrow gauge were exceedingly satisfactory. The majority of them went straight to the point, and it is hard to think that it will be possible for the Government of India to refuse to reconsider the decision to which it is reported to have come. Before giving you a short account of the meeting, I should like to premise that it is obvious that a Government incurs a great responsibility in disregarding, in a question of this kind, the unanimous opinion of the mercantile community. The Elphinstone Estate business, of which I said something in a recent letter, is a striking instance of the harm which may be done by a Government that shuts its ears on a commercial question to the opinion of those practically conversant with commerce. I hope that we shall soon cease to hear that the Ahmedabad-Ajmere Railway may be another."

THE Resident at Aden reports, that "news has been received from the interior that on the night of Friday, the 24th August, whilst Haiderah bin Ahmed, the Foodhlee Sultan, and his brother, Sultan Hoosain, were sleeping at Tariab, surrounded by about three to four hundred of their tribe, and with one of Sultan Haiderah's own body guard keeping watch over them whilst they slept, the former Sultan was assassinated. It has not yet been ascertained who is the instigator or the actual perpetrator of the murder. Sultan Hoosain has been acknowledged by some sections of the Foodhlee tribe as ruler, and he is now on his way to Shagra to have himself proclaimed Sultan, to which place he has invited all the Shaikhs to be present on the occasion."

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* amusingly convicts the London *Examiner* of plagiarism. The *Examiner* wrote a very strong article upon the Miller Court-martial, but unfortunately for the *Examiner's* originality the *Pioneer* had published the same article, nearly word for word, several weeks before.

WE are glad to find that some famine relief officers, albeit of tender hearts, have a proper idea of their responsibilities as public servants. A few weeks ago, some distressed people in this Presidency, infected with certain news they had heard from Madras, applied to a Government officer for relief. He said they must work for it. They shook their heads gravely and said, O no, they could never think of working—they must be fed, otherwise their blood must be upon the Sirkar's head. The officer said that if they did not choose to work for their living, their blood would lie very lightly upon his head indeed. A row was the consequence. The people appealed *ad misericordiam*; Government approved of the wisdom of its officer's answer; and the end of it all was, that when hunger began to assert its prerogatives the people were very glad to turn to and work for their livelihood.

LET us be prepared, says the Bellary paper, for the worst, and let it be some consolation to us to know, that our worthy Collector and those under him are alive to the responsibilities which have been forced upon them, and that they can be trusted to direct affairs in this crisis. They have not in the past shrunk from duty, no matter at what sacrifice of self it had to be performed, and seeing that they have done and are doing, we can rest assured that they will do, so long as God gives them strength to work, all that it is possible for man to do and human foresight to invent, to alleviate suffering and stay the progress of death. The officials do not require at our hands an opinion of their services, but we ask permission to say that Englishmen elsewhere may well be proud of those of their countrymen here, who, having dedicated their time and exertions to a work which is neither agreeable nor safe—for the worst extremes of hunger have in many places been aggravated by the prevalence of cholera and other maladies—are doing that work right nobly, with quiet zeal and steady courage, not sparing themselves—rather wearing themselves out—in the struggle with famine.

THE five officers deputed to Mysore for famine duty are—Lieutenants Peile, Fitzgerald, Desvaux, and Anderson, of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 25th Bengal Native Infantry, respectively, and Lieutenant Lamb, of the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

THE latest news from Gwalior, as to the condition of Scindiah's territory, is reported in the following letter: "Every day in the evening we have heavy dark clouds attended with thunder and lightning, but they vanish as they come. The heat is intense, and everything is dry and parched. The cattle are suffering from want of food and are being sold for little or nothing, the owners being unable to feed them. It is a matter of uncommon gratification to see that His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has lately introduced measures by which it is probable that much distress and misery will be removed. I have been informed that H. H. has sanctioned a sum of forty lacs of rupees to be distributed to the different soobhayets for the purpose of immediately proceeding with public works to give relief to the actually suffering poor. This measure will have the beneficial result of keeping depredators and stragglers quiet within different soobhas, and maintaining the peace generally."

A WRITER sends an account to the Neilgherry paper of the prowess of two mighty Nimrods who are at present at the hills. "The place of honour," he says, "belongs to Messrs. Gass and Beddome. These gentlemen slew in right gallant style a mighty old tigress on the 19th August. As these gentlemen, attended by ten natives, were proceeding on a cart-road that runs through the forest they suddenly at a bend in the road came upon a large tigress which most audaciously advanced, apparently to attack the party. Colonel Beddome, who was in front, immediately raised his rifle and rolled Stripes over with a ball in the chest, whereupon with an appalling roar she made a furious charge, which Colonel Beddome, with admirable pluck and coolness, stopped with a second well-directed ball, which, lodging in the shoulder blade, partially disabled the tigress. At this juncture Mr. Gass, who had been a short distance behind, came on the scene, wondering what the deuce all the row was about, which the gallant Colonel pithily explained by exclaiming, 'Look out, Gass! tiger!' the tigress supplementing the caution by another furious charge. But although this was the first time Mr. Gass had seen a tiger in a wild state, that plucky Nimrod was not to be intimidated, and rapped two balls into Madam Stripes in splendid style. She then subsided in the dust, growling and roaring horribly, and it was not until the tenth ball smashed its way through her shoulder that the grim old beast succumbed. She was game to the back-bone, charging oft and furiously, and when disabled strenuously endeavouring to drag her body along to reach her persecutors."

THE first note of preparation for the taking of another census of the population of India in 1881 has been sounded. A committee composed of Mr. W. C. Plowden, from the North-Western Provinces, Mr. H. Beverley, from Bengal, and Dr. Cornish, from Madras, are to meet in Calcutta during the next cold weather, to consider certain suggestions from the India Office on the subject. It may be remembered that the above officers prepared the reports on the last census for the North-West, Bengal, and Madras respectively; so practical experience will be brought to bear on the suggestions.

THE intelligence of the death of the young Bengal poetess, Miss Toru Dutt, will be received with sincere regret by the many who have watched with interest and hope the progress of her development and literary efforts. This young native lady—scarcely out of her teens, says the *Patriot*—"had already acquired a reputation in England as well as in this country for her translations from the French poets into English verse, translations singularly felicitous when we remember that she was a young girl working in two foreign tongues. We had hoped that while distinguishing herself as a translator, she was at the same time pluming her wings for a higher flight as an original songstress. The hope is now blighted. The young Indian maiden will sing no more on earth. The Dutt family to which she belongs had embraced the Christian religion, and other members of it were, we believe, possessed of considerable poetic talent. We are sorry to learn that Toru was the last surviving child of the family. She died on Friday last."

A CORRESPONDENT at Benares writes, "Eclipses of the moon occur so frequently, that the Hindus seem to have got tired of coming to bathe. At the last eclipse the bathers must have been about a lac to a lac and quarter. The police arrangements were good, the proof of which is that there was not one accident recorded. The new theory of the eclipse is that all the gods assembled to partake of the water of life, and among them came a *rahu* fish disguised as a god; one of the gods whispered to the chairman, that an interloper was present, upon which the poor *rahu* was detected; by way of punishment for the intrusion, one of the assembled gods dealt him a tremendous blow on the head, when the *rahu* jumped into the river, but before doing so exclaimed, 'I have already had a jolly good drink of the water of life and will live for ever, and to avenge myself will darken the moon.'"

MR. MCGILL, the engine-driver at Rangoon, whose servant unfortunately died soon after receiving a blow from his master, has pleaded guilty, and the Recorder said, in passing a sentence of 14 days' simple imprisonment on him, that he thought justice in the case would be met, as he took into consideration the evidence adduced before the Magistrate, that the defendant had usually been a kind master to the boy who had unfortunately died.

THE *Pioneer*:—No authority whose assertions carry any weight has declared the N. W. Frontier to be actively disturbed at present, so assurances to the contrary are uncalled for. But when we are told that the recent demonstrations of the Jawaki Afridis, which extended to blocking the Queen's highway, cutting telegraph wires, murdering British subjects, and attacking a commissariat convoy guarded by British troops—a demonstration that eventually invited the interference of a force amounting to about two thousand men—is only a matter of border police, an insignificant outbreak, mere Pathan playfulness in fact—it must needs seem that there are people who rate the public intelligence somewhat meanly.

THE King Alfonso, who said that if he had been consulted at the creation of the world, he would have saved the Deity from some blunders, has had some worthy imitators of his modesty, even unto this day. Amongst the latest, but not the least of these, may be classed the present Editor of the *Statesman*, who thus concludes an article in his paper of the 31st ultimo:—"If we had had the portfolio of Indian Finance in our hands fifteen years ago, India to-day would not have known what poverty meant."

THE Stewards of the late Wellington Races have, we hear, not yet settled matters with the Pilgrims and Mr. Morgan. One or two of the Stewards still hold out. There is nothing for it, therefore, but the court.

A LONDON contemporary understands that the Secretary of State for the Home Department has appointed a committee, consisting of Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M. P., Lieut.-Col. the Hon. William Feilding, of the Coldstream Guards, W. Overend, Esq., Q.C., and J. B. Maule, Esq., Q.C., to inquire into the management, discipline, and efficiency of the detective force of the metropolitan police.

ONE of the curiosities of next year's great Exhibition at Paris will be the building of the Persian National Palace, which is to cover not less than 170 square metres, and is to be erected by Persian architects and workmen. These have just arrived in Paris, and are immediately to set to work on its construction; the walls are to be—of course Persian wise—covered with *faïence*, and the windows are to be of coloured glass.

THE *Illustrated London News* states that the will, dated November 11, 1875, of Madame Madeline de Tourville, late of 16 Craven-hill, Paddington, who died on July 16, 1876, in the Tyrol, was proved on the 4th August, by Thomas Francis Wilding and James Nisbet Robertson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix bequeaths to each of her executors £1,000; to her maid, Sarah Clapinson, if in her service at the time of her decease, £500, free of duty; to Mrs. Waldie an annuity of £10 for life; and the residue of her property to all her children in equal shares; failing children, and we believe her only child predeceased her, she gives £1,000 each to Miss Georgina Scott, Warwick Hunt, Peter Robertson, and the Rev. George Dickson; £2,000 to St. George's Hospital; £10,000 each to Mrs. Mary Ann Cook and Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson; and the remainder of her property to her husband, Henry Dieudonne de Tourville, who now lies under sentence of death in Austria for her murder. The will, dated May 4th, 1866 of Mrs. Catherine Anne Cobden (widow of the late Mr. Richard Cobden, M. P.), late of Dunford, Midhurst, Sussex, who died on April 18 last, was proved on the 28th ult., by Richard Chester Fisher and Miss Ellen Millicent Ashburner Cobden, the daughter, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4,000. The testatrix leaves all the literary papers and correspondence of her late husband at the disposal of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. Michel Chevalier, a member of the French Senate, and Thomas Thomasson, of Bolton; and bequeaths £500 to be invested and the income applied in the keeping up of the grave of her late husband and son in West Lavington churchyard; £500 upon trust for the use of Heyshott School, in memory of her late husband; legacies to nieces and servants; and the residue to her five children.

THE *World*:—"Master Pongo is a valuable animal. Gorillas are not yet under the protection of the Emancipation Society, and when secured may be legally bought and sold. I am told that Pongo was received as a *douceur* by a German *savant* for medical assistance rendered and 2,000*l*. was soon afterwards offered for him by our Zoological Society. His owner, however, patriotically decided that to Berlin he should go, and there he was much fêted, and eventually changed hands at the lower price of 1,000*l*. It is said that he now earns 40*l*. to 50*l*. a day for his fortunate owner. Taking the working days at 300, this would represent at the lower figure a return of 12,000*l*. a year. Alas for taste! Hideous Pongo is more productive than the graceful Zazel. But unfortunately the medical men who have been consulted as to the young gorilla's health report badly of it, and fear the effects of a northern climate. Pongo is only about three years old, and it would be a misfortune if he were doomed to an early grave. Surely so valuable a life might be more cared for, and both for decency and warmth a suit of flannel is recommended—at least when out of doors—and a winter at Cairo might be beneficial. Cod-liver oil has been suggested, but Pongo dislikes physic. In fact this is one of the strongest proofs of his resemblance to children. Those who saw him at tea-party not far from the Regent's Park came away less Darwinised than before. Pongo claps his hands when he is pleased, but otherwise is in no way suggestive of the missing link. But then 'he is but a baby,' says his admirers."

THE German officers who are following the operations of the various Russian armies in Europe with an official mission from their Government are General von Werder, who is attached to the staff of the Czar, and is constantly with his Majesty; Major von Liegnitz, of the German Embassy at St. Petersburg, who is attached to the corps of General Gourko beyond the Balkans, whence last despatches were dated; and Major von Willaume and Count Wedell, who are with the 9th Army Corps, commanded by General Krudener, and who, after being present at the capture of Nicopolis, witnessed the reverses of last week. One of these officers is to be attached to the army of the Czarewitch, which consists of the 12th and 13th Corps combined, as soon as it shall undertake any important operations. In addition to these attachés, Prince Louis of Battenberg, second son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, and nephew of the Czar, is with the corps of General Dragimirowitch, and, having been one of the first officers to cross the Danube, his uncle gave him the cross of St. Vladimir to commemorate the event. Lieutenant Oldekop, of the German navy, has just arrived upon the Danube, and he has been instructed to accompany the Grand Duke Alexis, who, in command of the frigate Svetlana, which he has navigated round the world, is ordered to take possession of the Turkish monitors captured in the Danube. Lieutenant Oldekop has been specially instructed to study the improvements and novelties effected by the Russians in the making and the employment of torpedoes.

THE Marquis of Lorne has astonished his friends by publishing the "Book of Psalms literally rendered in verse." He seems to have been disgusted at the recognised Scotch metrical version of the Psalms, and to have determined to give the Scotch folks something worth singing. In his preface he says—"It is impossible to engage in this work without feeling that it is a mistake to twist into rhyme the beautiful prose of the original and that it is best to sing the Psalms without alteration." In reviewing Lord Lorne's book, the *Athenæum* says:—"A more difficult, and, it may almost be said, a more thankless, task than that of rendering the Psalms into English rhyme, with a close literalness such as is here attempted, it is impossible to imagine. And, on the whole, it would not be rash to call Lord Lorne's the best rhymed Psalter we have."

ONE of the most important documents comprised in the new Blue-book on Turkey is the despatch from Mr. Layard to Lord Derby, under date of May 30, in which he points out the danger with which our interests would be threatened by a Russian annexation of Armenia, and goes on to add his valuable testimony to what may be called the "true story of the Bulgarian atrocities." "The English people," he observes, "cannot perhaps yet bear to hear the truth of the events of last year, but it is my duty to state it to your lordship. The marvellous ability shown by Russia and her agents in misleading public opinion in England and elsewhere has been amply rewarded. It will probably be long before that which is true can be separated from that which is false; when history does so it will be too late. . . . A great portion of the English public are probably still under the impression that the statements upon which the denunciations against Turkey were originally founded are true: the 60,000 Christians outraged and massacred; the cartloads of human heads; the crowd of women burnt in a barn; and other similar horrors. There are persons, and among them, I grieve to say, Englishmen, who boast that they invented these stories with the object of 'writing down' Turkey, to which they were impelled by a well-known hand." Having disposed of these stories, Mr. Layard goes on to say that "no impartial man can now deny that a general rising of the Christians, which was intended by its authors to lead to a general massacre of the Mahommedans, was in contemplation, and that it was directed by Russian and Panslavist agents. The panic that it created among the Mahommedans was the cause of the frightful vengeance they took. The great mass of the Bulgarians did not join in the movement, but were, on the contrary, opposed to it and took no part in it. The Porte dealt with the insurgents and those whom they suspected of being their accomplices in a foolish and barbarous manner. The agents it employed in putting down the incipient insurrection were for the most part ignorant, corrupt, and brutal men." Hence the outrages for which the Porte has "been justly held responsible." And towards the close of this despatch Mr. Layard confirms the evidence recently offered with so much candour by Russians, and commented on with so little candour by Russophils, as to the material prosperity of the Bulgarians, and their belief, in which he shares, that they are better off under Turkish than they would be under Russian rule.

THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CASE.

CUMROODIN TYABJEE AND ANOTHER vs. MITHIBAI AND OTHERS.

AT the High Court yesterday, this case was continued before Sir Charles Sargent. It involves several matters relating to the mortgage, the sale and purchase of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Tardeo. Accusations of fraudulent misrepresentations in connection with the sale, &c., had been made by the first defendant against Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee as an attorney of the Court. The case is a very complicated one, but the details are of no public interest, and we give only a short summary of the proceedings. Mr. Latham and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Advocate General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the first defendant Mithibai; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the second defendant, Dyal Ruttonsey; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the third defendant, Dhunjee Mowjee.

Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee was further examined by Mr. Latham. The brokers failed to get for Mithibai the loan of four lakhs as was at first contemplated; and after refusing for a considerable length of time to be further involved in the mill matter, witness at length gave his consent to lend his name to raise the loan on condition of Nusserwanjee giving him two pies per lb. of twist produced at the mill. This was in reference to witness's giving his guarantee for the four lakhs loan as required by Manockjee Eduljee Curranee. It was not the fact that Mithibai was ever prevented by witness from raising the balance of the purchase money; or that he ever told Mithibai or Nusserwanjee that he was under an obligation to employ in this transaction the same brokers that were employed in the three lakhs loan. He did request them to allow himself and Dyal to raise the loan, but not at this time. Up to this time, Nusserwanjee offered a pie and a half per lb. while witness was asking two pies; and no distinct arrangement about the four lakh loan had been come to in July 1875. Discussions took place between witness, Dyal, and Nusserwanjee; and Nusserwanjee assented to allow witness and Dyal to borrow all the money required on condition of giving them certain commissions. On the 23rd December, the conveyance by Mr. Flynn to Dyal, the mortgage to Curranee, and the guarantee by witness, were all executed at the Registrar's office in the presence of Nusserwanjee. Witness proceeded to say:—I am aware of the agreement between Dyal and Messrs. Tyabjee and Co. He had no funds remaining to carry on the working of the mill then, nor was his credit very good at the time. The agreement was entered into with my consent, and the management has remained with Messrs. Tyabjee and Co. ever since. Since that time one lakh of the three lakh loan has been paid off. In August 1876, Rs 50,000 was paid off, one-half by me and one-half by Dhunjee Mowjee. In August 1877, another Rs. 5,000 was paid off, of which I paid Rs. 38 000, and Dhunjee paid the remainder. The Bank now charges interest at 8½ per cent. per annum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—The arrangement about the three lakh loan was made between Dyal and Nusserwanjee. I had nothing to do with arranging the terms of lending Dyal's name. I became acquainted with them when the agreement of the 1st February 1875 was entered into. One of the terms was the commission of the half of a quarter of a pice per lb. for the first two years on the three lakh loan. This is another agreement of 1st February 1875, by which Mithibai agreed to pay Dyal a further commission of a quarter of a pice for the third and fourth years. Dyal received from Mithibai Rs. 13,500 for the first two years' commission, for which he gave a receipt on the back of the document. Dyal procured Dhunjee Mowjee to become a party to the three lakh loan. Dyal received Rs. 2,500 from Nusserwanjee for lending his name in the agreement with Mr. Flynn. Rs. 25,000 were placed in the French Bank in the name of Dyal for the working expenses of the mills. It was intended that Nusserwanjee should find another shroff at the end of the first two months; but none was found and Dyal went on to act as shroff. A commission of twelve annas per cent. on all supplies was to be paid to Dyal and me. The remuneration of Tyabjee and Co. is 9 per cent. on advances, and a commission of three-quarter per cent. on the purchase of supplies. I and Dyal gave up the 12 annas commission which was agreed to be paid to us. Tyabjee and Co. get no commission whatever upon the outturn. I could have made no better arrangement for the carrying on of the mill than that I made. Afterwards when disagreements arose, they wanted to throw up the mill business, and it was only on my giving them 10 per cent. of my commission of a pie and a half that they consented to continue. The ordinary commission on the out turn would be very much larger than remuneration calculated at three-quarter per cent. on the purchases. In my opinion, it was a very economical arrangement for the mill. When the agreement with Tyabjee and Co. was made, Dyal was about to leave Bombay. In February 1876, the Bank renewed the three lakh loan; and in August 1876 I and Dhunjee Mowjee paid Rs. 50,000 and executed a new note for Rs. 2,50,000 without the authority of Dyal. When he heard of it, he objected. Unless we made that payment I believed the Bank would have demanded the repayment of a larger sum. I was afraid they would demand back a lakh at least. They never told me they would not renew the loan; and they never complained that the security had depreciated. But at that time Dyal had gone and his credit was gone. Dyal was perfectly willing that Nusserwanjee should procure a loan of four lakhs if he could on better terms than those offered by Curranee. The allegation is altogether false that Dyal ever hindered Nusserwanjee or Mithibai, from raising a loan on better terms. After the completion of the purchase at Rs. 6,75,000, offers were made to me, I believe in June or July 1876, up to Rs. 7,50,000 to purchase the mill. I don't know if I did it in writing, but I believe I did communicate those offers to Mithibai, who did not give her consent.

A question here arose as to whether cross-examination for Dhunjee Mowjee should precede that for Mithibai.

Mr. Inverarity—Dhunjee Mowjee is really colluding with the first defendant. He denounces us for receiving our commission, and then claims his own, which comes out of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hart for Dhunjee Mowjee—The commission to Dhunjee was agreed upon because he would not be a party to the three-lakh loan on any other terms. Besides, I had to pay Dhunjee Rs. 3,000 out of my own pocket as an additional inducement. I never received the commission of 12 annas per cent. on the purchases. I was to get it from Dyal, who never gave me an account of it, and I never asked him for it. I have not received anything at all beyond what I got under the agreement. The commission on the purchases is a small matter, about Rs. 1,000. Dhunjee refused to be a co-plaintiff in this suit unless his costs were guaranteed. He did not say Futteh Ali could not recover anything if he alone filed the suit.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General for the defendant Mithibai. Dyal was to have a commission for four years, from the date of the purchase of the mill, on every pound of twist produced at the mills. That arrangement was, I understood, made in consideration of Dyal's lending his name to the three-lakh loan for one year. The business of spinning and weaving mills in Bombay has been very lucrative. It was falling at the time of the purchase by Mithibai. She had no money of her own except her jewellery and her share in her husband's estate. It is not true she expected to pay off the three-lakh loan out of the profits of the mill. A mill like this might be expected to make a profit of a lakh a year, supposing a man to be working with his own money. If he had not to pay interest, a person might reasonably expect to pay off in four years a loan of three lakhs. The interest on the three lakhs amounted to from Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 27,000 a year. The sum of Rs. 13,500 paid to Dyal was his commission for the last two years, namely from February 1877 to February 1879. Dyal was to get his commission for four years even if the mill was sold meantime. We were under the impression that the number of working spindles in the mill was 29,000. It was found after the sale that 6,475 out of the 29,000 were not working spindles; and a claim for Rs. 1,40,000 was made upon Mr. Flynn, the receiver, in respect of the non-working spindles. The spindles were there, but the necessary carding machinery was wanting. Dyal has never yet accounted to me for the first two years' commission. Dyal was shroff to the mill from 6th March 1875 to 17th February 1876. He received all the profits of the mill at that time, I suppose. On the 2nd March 1875, Rs. 7,500 were paid by cheque to three brokers for commission on the three-lakh loan. I don't know if Rs. 2,500 out of that sum was received or kept by Dyal. I don't know if Dyal made an admission to that effect in a suit before Mr. Justice Kemball recently.

The case then stood over until after the Sessions, at which his Lordship presides.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritations and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

☞ CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form [illegible] Phosphorus [illegible] combination is dangerous [illegible] the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. Mongolia, Captain A. Coleman, sailed yesterday last for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Major A F Curtis, Mr J Fraser, Mr Bonham, Lieut A J Adams, Colonel Blowers.
For Brindisi—Mr A N De Sa.
For Aden—Mr and Mrs Pestonjee Byramjee.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XLII. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 6th September 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the week ending 1st Sept.	Percentage of labourers to population of District	Grants, including the large works authorised in Government Resolution No. 6142, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary Prices.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the present week.	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.	Average Rain-fall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors weekly reports ‖
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,000	10,28,642	5,46,944‡	30,427	7,480	·72	Rs. 8,75,787	Rs. 2,15,378	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24·94	14·4	11·73
Nasik ...	8,113	3,000	7,39,252	2,50,000	5,591	6,798	·83	5,65,310	3,38,292	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38·29	27·55	16·04
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	4,77,376‡	34,970	†33,480	4·33	15,75,298	7,00,311	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24·3	10·65	8·55
Poona ...	5,099	3,400	9,07,235	3,18,601	24,989	25,017	4·75	15,50,768	11,12,751	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30·6	30·76	14·99
Sholapore ...	4,498	4,498	7,18,034	7,18,034	14,689	15,348	2·13	30,75,834	15,72,987	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27·21	8·11	13·09
Sattara ...	4,988	2,988	10,64,002	4,61,000	19,046	19,369	1·83	11,74,633	9,81,972	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54·60	25·43	25·11
Kaladgi ...	5,686	5,686	8,16,037	8,16,037	[illegible]	1,12,166	14·97	29,83,265	13,92,350	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27·43	6·13	6·17
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	26,069	26,286	2·8	13,00,981	8,38,877	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30·48	21·34	18·65
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	23,148	22,202	2·25	13,25,574	10,39,018	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36·39	12·81	11·93
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,977	50,18,992	2,91,475	2,85,141	3·58	1,38,39,978	86,99,981	Jowari...49	8	8½			

Works in progress. Such as digging and repairing wells, roads, tanks, miscellaneous, prickly pear clearances, &c.
† Corrected figures given.
‡ All the labourers upon the Dhond-Manmad railway have been included under Ahmednagar.
§ Last week's figures given.
‖ For details and dates see Table appended.

Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 31st August to 6th September 1877.

Good rain throughout the Khandesh Collectorate. Prospects satisfactory. Crops reviving wonderfully, but considerable mortality among cattle from damp. 73 deaths from cholera.

More or less rain everywhere in the Nasick Collectorate but more wanted in many places. Crops much improved. 104 deaths from cholera.

Good rain in seven Talukas of Ahmednuggur greatly benefiting crops; slight rain in two Talukas, and rain urgently wanted in remaining two. Grain supply enough. 7 deaths from cholera.

Fair rain in all Talukas except Poona, Junnar and Purandhar where the fall has been insufficient. Condition of crops, except in these three Talukas much improved. A few cases of cholera.

Heavy rain throughout Sholapore District, varying from 1½ inches in Karmala to nearly 7 inches in Malsiras. Crops improved. Green grass abundant. Grain supply middling.

29 cents of rain at Satara, good rain in all Talukas, except Jauli; and crops generally in good condition, except in parts of Wai and Jauli. More rain still required in some places. Grain supply sufficient. 12 deaths from cholera.

Good rain in six out of eight Talukas of Kaladgi, surviving kharif benefited. More rain wanted for rabi showing. Migration in three Talukas. 39 deaths from cholera.

Fair rain in all Talukas of Belgaum but more wanted. Crops improved, except rice, for which fall insufficient. Grain supply enough. No cholera.

Good rain except in southern Talukas of Dharwar where crops suffering. In other Talukas crops reviving, and rabi sowing commenced in Ron. Migration to western Talukas continues.

The rainfall during the week has been heavy and fairly general, but more is much required in the south of Dharwar, where the crops were recently promising, and in about a third of the area of Ahmednagar, Poona and Kaladgi.

There has been a slight fall in the prices of grain, jowari now averaging nearly 13 lbs. for the rupee throughout the famine area. This decline in prices is due partly to increased deliveries by sea and rail, but chiefly to the beneficial effects of the recent rain upon the prospects of the crops.

The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 2,85,141 against 2,90,475 last week, and there are also 1,031 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri. The only district in which there is a serious increase is Dharwar, concerning the southern part of which Collectorate the reports are not as favourable as they have hitherto been. The heavy rainfall in Khandesh has had the effect of enabling a very large number of labourers to leave the Relief Works.

Cholera continues to decrease.

The table showing the rain-fall and prices in each Taluka is appended.

The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 18th August, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 45,572 to 54,859, while the number of children under 7 years of age has decreased from 80,388 to 78,578. During the week referred to, there was a slight decrease in the number of people upon relief works as compared with the preceding week.

The number of people charitably relieved was 20 79 per cent. of the number of labourers upon Relief Works during the same week.

	Collectors' Discretionary Grant			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 313 C. W.—1116, of 28th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
Districts.	Average number of persons relieved during the week. No.	Expenditure during the week. Rs.	Total Expenditure up to date. Rs.	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them. No.	Expenditure during the week. Rs.	Total Expenditure up to date. Rs.
Khandesh ...	*	*	1,785	1,697	171	2,323
Nasik ...	121	132	1,263	1,860	273	16,299
Ahmednagar ...	2,011	1,167	81,658	13,638	1,467	23,408
Poona ...	20,176	12,814	1,11,571	9,399	1,212	89,149
Sholapore ...	8,939	5,032	98,038	3,510	434	53,690
Satara ...	5,151	3,163	54,308	5,399	690	40,073
Kaladgi ...	10,186	5,220	1,06,312	[illegible]	6,194	60,667
Belgaum ...	6,571	5,073	78,584	6,872	902	17,848
Dharwar ...	1,320	1,306	44,389	6,221	843	25,304
Kanara ...	84	86	5,300	74	9	1,626
Ratnagiri ...	+	+	427	‡	‡	381
Total...	54,659	33,603	5,32,634	78,578	12,183	3,88,491

* No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.
+ Collector's return not received.
‡ No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector and the Executive Engineer.

It will be seen that, during the week ending 25th August, the number of people upon Civil Works in the nine affected districts was 34,971, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 2,57,091. The proportion of people upon the former is, therefore, about twelve per cent. of the total. It is to be noted that the figures given in these tables are taken from the Progress Returns of the works, and are brought up to the week ending 25th August, while the figures in the table prefix to this Summary are taken from the Collectors' telegrams, and refer to the week ending 1st September. It will be seen that the net decrease in the number of people on Relief Works during the eleven weeks subsequent to 9th June has amounted to 1,12 834.

A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

With regard to the movements of food-grains, 2,156 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 1st September, and during the same period 6,977 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 9,133 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 1st September to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 1st September was 3,93,294 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876	In Jan., Feb. & Mar. 1877	In April 1877.	In May 1877.	In June 1877.	In July 1877.	In August 1877.	TOTAL.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta Ports....	44,215	46,832	21,399	28,657	4,491	857	15,204	161,155
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	67,195	41,708	12,856	12,594	20,348	20,484	21,506	196,691
North-Eastern line, from Bushawal to......	12,829	7,471	2,346	1,221	2,014	1,524	8,043	35,448
Total	124,239	95,511	36,601	42,472	26,853	22,865	44,753	393,294

Very favourable rain has fallen during the week in Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, and the greater part of Ahmednagar. In the remaining four famine Collectorates the fall has not been so heavy or general, and the crops in the southern part of the Dharwar District continue to suffer. Rain is still withheld from two of the Kaladgi and two of the Ahmednagar Talukas. The rainfall in Guzerat, and in parts of Kattywar, has been favourable, and anxiety regarding this portion of the Presidency is now much mitigated.

Owing chiefly to the more favourable prospects of the season, there has been a slight decline in the prices of food grains.

There has been a considerable increase in the amount of grain imported into the famine districts both by sea and rail, the deliveries amounting to 9,133 tons against 5,786 tons in the previous week.

There has been a net decrease in the number of people upon works of 5,105, and a decrease of 1,810 in the number of young children. On the other hand, there has been an increase of 9,287 in the number of people upon charitable relief, as compared with last week's figures. As explained, however, in the last Summary, those figures somewhat understated the actual numbers upon this species of relief, and the increased now noted is, to some extent, nominal.

The improvement in the general situation noticed in the last Summary continues; more rain has fallen in Guzerat, Kattywar, Khandesh and Nasik, and the fall in the seven famine Collectorates south of Nasik has, on the whole, been very satisfactory.

Much of the kharif has been saved, and the rabi is now in process of sowing over large areas; more rain will be required to secure this crop, and, until it is secured, very high prices, supported by the demand in Southern India, must continue to prevail, and retard improvement in the condition of the poorer classes.

Cholera is decreasing.

C. J. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE RAJPOOTANA LINE.

J. GORDON, Esq., &c. &c.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd June last, together with copy of the memorial of your Chamber to the Secretary of State for India on behalf of the adoption of the standard or broad gauge system in the construction of the line of railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere. These documents were duly brought under the attention of the directors of this Chamber at their last meeting, and I have now the honour of forwarding a copy of memorial addressed by this Chamber in support of the views of the Chamber of Bombay.—I am, &c. THOS. BROWNING, Secy.

Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, Aug. 8th, 1877.

To the Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, &c, &c.,

The memorial of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce by their Chairman.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists, in the year 1874, addressed a memorial to your Lordship on behalf of an early construction of the line of railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, an integral part of the great scheme of trunk railway projected by Lord Dalhousie, for connecting Bombay and the N. W Provinces of India. Your memorialists have received with gratification the announcement of your Lordship's sanction for the construction of this line, but regret to learn that it is proposed to form it as a narrow gauge line, which, if adhered to, will seriously affect its utility as a means of communication for commercial and other purposes.

That the experience gained of the working of railways in India has, in the opinion of your memorialists, demonstrated the impolicy of the adoption of the narrow gauge system, and that the saving in cost in making the line on the metre gauge is not considerable if taken in connection with the outlay needed for the supply of additional rolling stock and other appliances, and if the line be so constructed it will create a needless break of gauge, and defeat arrangements for efficient transit of the through traffic.

That the level character of the country to be traversed between Ahmedabad and Ajmere reduces the consideration of cost of the broad gauge to the additional charge of a heavier permanent way, and the extra width of ballast and sleepers; whilst the saving in the cost of working should determine the selection of the broad gauge, on the ground of economy, as also for its ultimate greater utility.

That on the establishment of efficient means of communication with the provinces and the interior of India the State Government must mainly depend for the maintenance of the people in times of famine; and at these periods it has been found as stated, on the authority of General Kennedy, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, that railway lines of the standard gauge have barely been able to satisfy essential and urgent demands; and under similar circumstances, narrow gauge lines would probably have broken down altogether. The question of the selection of gauge is therefore, in the opinion of your memorialists, one on which depends the well-being of the people of India, and in a material degree the means of promoting the future prosperity of its trade; nor should it be overlooked that it is a question in which the Government is itself concerned, in order to obtain an efficient and expeditious through traffic, on which, at some time, may depend the security of the State Government.

For these and other reasons, and having regard to the fact that the railway from Bombay to Delhi will form a trunk line described by the late Lord Dalhousie as "of the greatest political and commercial value," your memorialists pray, that in the construction of the line of railway between Ahmedabad and Ajmere the standard or broad gauge of 5 ft. 6 in. be adopted, and by so doing a carrying capacity will be secured more consistent with the actual and prospective wants of the country and greater than is practicable under the metre or narrow gauge system.

EDMUND ASHWORTH, President.
THOS. BROWNING, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Manchester
8th August, 1877.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

ENGLISH BILLIARDS.

COOK and Roberts played an exhibition match on the 11th of August, at Sheffield. They played 750 up on level terms, and the best of seven games at pyramids. Cook won the billiards by no fewer than 385 points. His best break, which amounted to 50, was unfinished. At pyramids Cook won the first four games in succession, the first by 10 to love, the second by 8 to love, the third by 8 to 4 and the fourth by 8 to love. In this last game he took six balls in succession. In conclusion, it ought to be mentioned that neither would play the spot owing, it was stated by Cook, to the table being untrue.

THE OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE despatch addressed by Mr. Layard to Lord Derby on the 30th of May last is, beyond comparison, the most important document in the new Blue-book; and the paragraphs in which the British Ambassador reviews the results of a Russian annexation of Armenia are incomparably the most important paragraphs in that despatch. As yet, however, they have been received in complete silence by that portion of the English press which is committed to the "calm view" of Russian conquest and domination in the East. We can quite understand the motives of this politic reserve; but it only makes it the more necessary for "alarmists" to take care that these weighty and well-considered warnings of Mr. Layard do not escape the attention which they deserve. We shall do our utmost to keep them before the public mind, for several reasons—first, because we thoroughly believe in the reality of the dangers against which they caution; and, next, because any sudden turn of affairs might again make these dangers as urgent, as instant, as they threatened to be but a short time ago; and lastly because from the internal evidences of this despatch, from the fact that it contains opinions alone and no information worth speaking of, we hold ourselves justified in assuming, and we do assume, that Mr. Layard's views on this matter are also the views of the persons charged with the direction of the national policy during the recess, and that the publication—unintelligible on any other assumption—of this despatch has been deliberately resorted to as the means of notifying this agreement of opinion to the world.

Mr. Layard begins by setting forth what we may call the master-fact of the situation—a point upon which we have ourselves insisted again and again as necessarily governing our whole policy in the East. Should Russia, he says, "desire to annex at this time any of the European provinces of Turkey European interests would probably be called into play, and she would be prevented from carrying out her intentions." But "as regards the acquisition by her of territory in Asia Minor the case is different. The interests of England would then be alone concerned. It would probably signify little to the rest of Europe whether Russia retained Armenia or not. But England has to consider the effect of the annexation to Russia of this most important province upon the British possessions in India. Russia would then command the whole of Asia Minor and the great valley of the Euphrates and Tigris, which would inevitably fall into her hands in the course of time." Thus, then, it appears that Mr. Layard—although, it may be assumed, possessing a large-sized map—is of opinion that there is something in the "Euphrates-Valley scare." And he thinks so for a reason, among others, which has apparently never occurred to those geographical politicians in this country who make such triumphant use of their discovery that Persia lies between Armenia and India. "Persia," says Mr. Layard, "would be placed entirely at Russia's mercy. The suspicion that Russia has already made secret offers to Persia to assist her in acquiring the province of Bagdad in Exchange for Ghilan and Mazanderan may be unfounded; but the fact that it exists, and has been entertained by persons not generally ill-informed, proves that the consideration is one not to be altogether lost sight of. In most cases, where the evident interests of two parties are concerned in effecting an exchange, the exchange is sooner or later effected. The desire of Persia to possess the province of Bagdad and the holy shrines of their prophets and martyrs is of very ancient date, and is shared by the whole Persian nation. On the other hand, the possession of the entire coast of the Caspian Sea and the direct road through a rich and well-inhabited country to Herat and Afghanistan, and ultimately to India, is a matter of vast political importance to Russia. Such being the case, there is every reason to believe that when Persia finds that the Turkish Empire is threatened with dismemberment her own interests will get the better of any sympathy for it founded upon community of faith, and that, completely under the control of Russia, she will not be indisposed to agree to an arrangement which would be acceptable to the religious feelings and to the ambition of the Persian people." And this arrangement, Mr. Layard points out, would be to our disadvantage, as it would be to the advantage of Russia, in two ways. For not only would Russia acquire territory from Persia, but she would constructively and for all political purposes retain the territory which she would nominally cede. "The possession by Persia of the province of Bagdad would be as far as England is concerned its possession by Russia." Mr. Layard then goes on to discriminate most justly between two questions which it is the habit of our Russophils so industriously to confuse—the question of a Russian advance upon India by way of Asia Minor and the question of her advance by way of Central Asia. "It must not be forgotten," he continues, "that the position of Armenia by Russia, as regards any designs that she may have upon India, supposing her to enter them, would be very different from that of any part of Turkestan or Central Asia. In Armenia and the north of Persia she would have a hardy and abundant population, affording her excellent materials for a large army ready at any time to advance upon our Indian frontier, and resting upon a convenient and sure base of operations, in direct communication by the Caspian Sea and Batoum with the heart of the Russian Empire." This view of the matter disposes of a good deal of confident argument based upon the supposed geographical and military impossibilities of a Russian march upon India. "The moral effect," Mr. Layard concludes, "of the conquest of Armenia and the annexation of Ghilan and Mazanderan by Russia upon our Mahomedan subjects and upon the population of Central Asia cannot be overlooked by a statesman who attaches any value to the retention of India as a part of the British Empire."

Enough, however, has been said at various times upon this last consideration, and we prefer to dwell at present not on the "moral" but on the "physical" effects—the plain political and military results of a Russian annexation of Armenia, as set forth in this able despatch. Hitherto, as we have said, has been left unnoticed by those whose cherished prejudices it so directly assails; or if referred to at all, it is only by way of indirect hint that Mr. Layard's speculations are out of date, and that the course taken by the campaign in Asia Minor has deprived them of any immediate practical bearing upon affairs. To that, however, there is the easy reply that the present war has been a succession of surprises, and that it would be by no means the greatest of these surprises to hear that Mukhtar Pasha had been defeated and driven back, and that the Russians were again occupying in Armenia the position which they held two months ago. Should this happen—and it might happen any day—the grave question of which Mr. Layard treats in this despatch would immediately resume the position of importance which is its own.

RESULTS OF THE PLEVNA DEFEAT.

(Daily News Correspondent.)

BJELA, THURSDAY, AUG. 9.

I AM well aware that efforts have been made to depreciate the significance and importance of the Plevna reverse. Military critics of experience and position have been inclined to make light of it, and hold the view that the Russians might with impunity disregard Turkish forces looming ominously on both their flanks on this side of the Balkans, and pursue their advance on Adrianople regardless of their threatened communications.

I do not care to discuss the quixotry of abstract possibilities. There are rules of warfare for which experience has given warrant, and respecting which experience proves that their disregard, in nine cases out of ten, results in disaster. I formed my estimate of the results of the Plevna reverse on the battle-field. It was a forecast; and amid the groaning of the wounded and the whistling of the shells, the calm pulses demanded for a deliberate and passionless realisation of the position, and its bearing on future events are liable to fail a man; but the results have shown that I correctly estimated the significance of the reverse.

It has been said that two days after the defeated attack the Russians had so recovered their organization as to be able to renew it. It was for them of paramount importance to do so, were it possible; but they stand waiting for the necessary reinforcements, thankful to fortune that they are not assailed in their defensive positions. My forecast of the gravity of the results of the Plevna reverse has been borne out to the letter by Russian appreciation thereof.

It has altered the whole plan of the campaign.

No more reckless, if victorious, raids now. No more advances, regardless of threatening concentrations on the flanks. The Russians have virtually abandoned the expectation of pressing the war successfully across the Balkans. For this year it will suffice them if during the three months still available for fighting they can sweep Bulgaria north of the Balkans clear of the Turkish armies. The Crescent must wave over the towers of Adrianople and the waters of the Golden Horn for yet another winter.

The Russians will, indeed, continue to hold the Balkan passes which they have won. A man does not throw away the keys which open the door of the treasure chamber. But the orders are to withdraw from all the trans-Balkan positions occupied, and to draw in around Kezanlik, this from no direct pressure of the Turkish forces beyond the Balkans, but because of the intrinsic risk always attending unsupported advances when they cease to have a definite object.

Eski Zagra has been abandoned by the retiring Russians. There was no battle and no defeat there, as has been reported. The Russians simply marched out and then the Turks marched in, and a bad time ensued for the Bulgarian portion of Eski Zagra. Everywhere it must fare badly with the Bulgarians who, when the Russians came, cheered and shouted and clamoured for arms to assail the Turks wherewithal. Now, they are left to the tender mercies of the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks.

Now to speak of this side the Balkans. The paralysis brought about by the Plevna reverse still endures. The Russian attitude for the time is perfectly passive till the reinforcements arrive. Seven fresh divisions, not formed into army corps, are now on the march. Some are still in Russia, others are pressing on through Roumania. One hundred thousand men more are wanted, and are forthcoming, but they will have to be waited for. The first brigade of reinforcements is expected to cross the Danube in a day or two. It is hoped that once the tide sets in a brigade will cross daily. The offensive will, no doubt, be recommenced before all the reinforcements are to hand. But a large proportion of them are indispensable for a renewed offensive. Plevna must fall, and Osman Pasha must be struck with a decisive blow. At present he can be only watched with intent to hinder further intrusion.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is in Bulgareni in rear of the entrenched positions of Schackoskoy and Krudener, confronting Plevna. Dragomiroff's division stands between Tirnova and Lovca to hinder a Turkish advance in the direction of the former important centre. Thus are stopped the gaps through which was threatened the right flank of the Russian communications, and the defensive protection is probably sufficient, but the means are utterly inadequate for a renewed offensive. It is estimated that now from sixty to seventy thousand Turks stand on the Lovca-Plevna line, and they will take a deal of beating.

On the left flank equally a strictly defensive attitude is enforced by circumstances. There are available for holding the line from the Danube to the Balkans on this flank the two corps constituting the army of the Czarewitch, and the first division of the 11th Corps, left behind by Schakoskoy when he marched on Plevna, in all about 60,000 men, necessarily attenuated over a long front, so as to leave no gap for the Turks to creep through.

The Turks are probably about the same strength, but theirs is the advantage of choosing where to strike if they care to strike at all. Mehemet Ali Pasha may concentrate at Rustchuk, and Rasgrad and Osman-Bazar. The Russians must be ready to face him everywhere. They dare not take the offensive and leave tracts of unguarded flank. They are not strong enough to guard a continuous flank and take the offensive as well. There remains for them only the role of the strict defensive. The investment of Rustchuk must wait. The troops designed for that duty are needed elsewhere. The siege cannon are not ready if the troops were available. The River Lom still virtually constitutes the line of the Rustchuk army, but the headquarters of the 12th Corps have been moved beyond it, from Trostenik to Kadikoi. The headquarters of the Czarewitch, with the 13th Corps about them, have advanced from Obertenik to Kazaljeva, thus confronting Rasgrad, while between Osman-Bazar and Tirnova the 1st Division stands with its headquarters in Kosarevac.

Zimmermann is where he was, no further south than Trajan's Wall. It is stalemate with him. He is guarding the Dobrudscha against an enemy who does not threaten it. He cannot push forward with his thirty thousand men lest enemies from Varna and Shumla should converge upon him.

The Russian army begins to suffer in health owing in some corps to irregular rations, in others to hard marching, in all to heat; but the greatest predisposing cause is the total neglect of all sanitary precautions. They never bury dead horses or oxen, or the entrails of slaughtered cattle. They never dream seemingly of the wisdom of the latrine system. The result is a general tainting of the air which poisons men predisposed to fall ill by reason of lassitude from over fatigue, or long abstinence from food, although men in stalwart health escape. Strangely enough the greatest proportion of illness has manifested itself in the personnel of the Imperial suite, whose members are comparatively nursed in the downy lap of ease and fare sumptuously every day. General Ignatieff for three days was dangerously ill from a species of gastric fever, and is still confined to his room. Prince Galatzin has been equally ill from the same disorder, and is still in bed. The Emperor has five high officers known as generals adjutants on personal service about him. Of these but one is now fit for duty. The other four are ill. Nearly everybody is more or less sick, squeamish, and out of sorts. The reason is not far to seek. When I first came to Bjela it had more stinks than Cologne, and the slums of Strasburg are a nosegay to it. The air is tainted thick and heavy with filth and rotting offal. Even tobacco smoke and brandy are powerless to avert nausea.

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SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
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Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
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MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
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SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
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Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 ,, 800

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WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
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ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

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The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off them.

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OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
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Seventy Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

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THE REFORM.	THE HIMALAYA.	THE SIRHIND.	
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An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE
3 months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine, Spirits, &c., &c., that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

To prevent delay, Constituents when ordering are requested, in the event of any particular Brand not being in stock, to state whether the nearest quality may be substituted.

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BORDEAUX—Red.

IN BOTTLE.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Q's. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	,, RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	,, PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	,, LAROSE	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	St. JULIEN		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	St. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, Excellent for Breakfast		12 0	14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. do. Cup		11 8	...

IN WOOD.

CASH. 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		Per 46 Gals. Hdhs duty paid. R. A.
254 4	St. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242 0
181 4	St. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import for order.

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *élite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 8	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 8	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, Superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.

We call special attention to these—

Per doz Qts. Rs. A.			Per doz Qts. Rs. A.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 0
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTE, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE.	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, Excellent Wine	red seal	32 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals Hhds. Rs. A.
42 4	123 0	238 12	468 8	Vino Puro	44 0	134 0	260 0	510 0
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40 0	122 0	234 0	460 0
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37 0	112 0	217 0	420 0
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36 0	102 0	195 0	380 0
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34 0	86 0	163 0	320 0

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4, extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, "Extra Dry," so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES PLUME, per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45 0
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
42 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	,, EXCELLENT WINE	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	,, MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 0	32 0
24 0	25 0	,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavor	31 0	33 0

PORT.

Qts Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALD'S full-bodied gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
23 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Our duty paid Prices are:—

Per dozen. Rs. A.			Per Dozen Rs. A.
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	25 8
13 4	In Flasks		13 12
8 0	Half flasks		8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavor	**	27 0
14 4	Do. In Flasks ,, ,,		14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	Do. In Flasks		16 0
32 12	Black Capsule, superior old pale, the finest imported	****	34 8
17 4	Do. In Flasks		18 0
42 4	BLACK CAP, extra superior rare old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8	Do. fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 8
24 12	WHISKY SCOTCH, Fine old extra quality		25 0
22 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure		23 0
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18
15 12	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL		16 0

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.		Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A
13 8	COGNAC, * * * *	14
11 12	,, * * *	12 0
9 12	,, * *	10 0
9 4	,, *	9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar 1 Gallon	Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,,	,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

Q's. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW ,,	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS,	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	...	28 0

July, 1877.

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AN OPEN FACE HUNTING OR SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ... Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, for which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

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The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

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This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless ... from Rs.	90 to 180
,, ,, enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless ,,	250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches	200
,, second independent Watches	250
,, repeaters of every description ... from	350 to 800
,, Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar ,,	1,200 to 2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch	Rs. 25
,, ,, Hunting ,,	26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL-FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852	£76,925
Do. 1862	£300,890
Do. 1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,855,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720, HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 5 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 15 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 99 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

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Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley	Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policy-holders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

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